The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,306.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Asia, 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 17th August, at noon.

	August.		August.
Leave Bombay	17	Leave Madras	30
			September.
„ Carwar	19	„ Coconada	1
„ Narrakal	21	„ Vizagapatam	2
„ Tuticorin	23	„ Bimlipatam	2
„ Colombo	24	„ Gopalpore	3
„ Galle	25	„ False Point	4
„ Negapatam	27	Arrives Calcutta	5

The Asia will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, and Cochin, weather permitting.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	Down.	Sept.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Fao	10
„ Guadur	26	„ Bushire	12
„ Muscat	29	„ Linga	14
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bunder Abbas	16
	Sept.		
„ Linga	1	„ Muscat	18
„ Bushire	4	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive Bussorah	6	Arrive Bombay	25

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P. M.

The steam-ship Mahratta, 742 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COMPAGNIE UNIVERSELLE DU CANAL MARITIME DE SUEZ.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPOWNERS.

The SUEZ MARITIME CANAL will be OPENED for general navigation on the 17th November 1869, throughout its entire length and breadth, and with its regular depth of eight metres (26 ft. 3 in.)

On the occasion of the Inauguration no dues will be levied on men-of-war and merchant vessels arriving at the extremities of the Canal, Port Said and Suez, from the 17th to 20th November, inclusive.

On and after the 21st November, and in conformity with Article 17 of the Act of Concession, Transit Dues will be levied at the uniform rate of 10 francs on each passenger through the Canal, and on every register ton of shipping calculated upon the legal tannage according to the ship's flag.

The Company will shortly publish a Handbook for the navigation of the Canal, comprising the small charges for pilotage, anchorage, and towage when incurred.

(Signed.) P. MERRUAU,
Secretary General to the Company.

BLACKWELL & Co., Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Co.

NOTICE.—Captain M. A. OVERGAAUW, of the Dutch ship Sunda, is NOT RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by his Crew while the ship remains in this Port.

M. A. OVERGAAUW,
Master of the ship Sunda.

FOR SALE, the STEAM TUGS "Jorawur," "Rustom," and "Wadalia," built of iron; the two former Paddle, and the latter Screw; gross tonnage 183, 97, and 100 tons respectively; horse power, 100, 45, and 20 respectively.

TENDERS for the purchase of each or all of the vessels should be made in writing, addressed to the Superintendent of Marine.

The acceptance or otherwise of the offers for the above vessels being at the option of Government.

The above Tugs are now at Butcher's Island, and can be inspected by intending purchasers.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 31st July, 1869.

NOTICES.

THE DIVAN EXCHANGE.

5, Apollo Street.

This useful Institution,
The first of its kind,
Needs no recommendation
To the Public mind;
FOR HERE.

Good Digestion waits on Appetite, and Billiards (Companion to Health) on both.

"You can't gild refined gold or paint the lily."—Shakespeare, to any other man.

THE POONA HOTEL.

(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)

BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the crews practise in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

Poona, 1st July, 1869. JEWANJEE & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.
Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Salcrubici)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ „ Under Vests.
2 „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
½ „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.
1 Rug with Straps.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co. Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 17th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. RANGOON, (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.,) Captain C. J. Baker, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 16th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
10th August, 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the Steam Ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H. P., Commander W. A. Hibbert, to Cochin, on TUESDAY, the 7th September, at noon, calling at the undermentioned Ports, viz.,

Down Steamers.	Up Steamers.
Leave Bombay—Tuesday.	Leave Cochin—Tuesday.
„ Rutnagherry—W'nesday.	„ Beypore—Wednesday.
„ Malwan „	„ Calicut „
„ Vingorla „	„ Tellicherry—Thursday.
„ Goa—Thursday	„ Cannanore „
„ Carwar „	„ Mangalore—Friday.
„ Coompta „	„ Coompta—Saturday.
„ Mangalore—Friday.	„ Carwar „
„ Cannanore—Saturday.	„ Goa „
„ Tellicherry „	„ Vingorla—Sunday.
„ Calicut „	„ Malwan „
„ Beypore „	„ Rutnagherry—Monday.
Arrive Cochin—Sunday.	Arrive Bombay—Tuesday.

For freight and passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—The TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co. (Agents), No. 1 Church Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of August, 1869, at 1 P.M., to transact the following business, viz:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Auditors' Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1869.

To declare a Dividend for the last half year ending 30th June, 1869.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHAVAKSHA DHUNJEEBHOY, Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 20th instant, to the day of the Meeting, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Colaba Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of August, instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of confirming the following Resolutions passed by the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 21st ultimo, *i.e.*:—

1. "That the word SEVEN be substituted for the word FOURTEEN in Clause No. 21 of the Articles of Association."

2. "That the following words be added to Clause No. III. of the Articles of Association, *i.e.*:—'Provided nevertheless that the Certificates of Shares may be sealed by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company in the presence of ONE Director only.'"

By order of the Board of Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th August, 1869.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—The above Company is prepared to accept FIRE RISKS on Buildings in the Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates:—

Buildings used exclusively as Merchants' Offices, Banks or Dwelling Houses	8 as. p. ct. p. annum.
Buildings wholly or partly occupied as Warehouses, warranted no hazardous goods deposited	10 „ „
Allowing hazardous goods	14 „ „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a large CHIMNEY, and for effecting ALTERATIONS and ADDITIONS to the BOILER-HOUSE of the Bombay Press Company at Colaba.

Plans and specification may be seen, and form of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned, No. 5, Church Lane, on and after the 12th instant.

Tenders to be submitted to Messrs. BRICE, BROWN, & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers, on the 21st instant.

PROCTOR-SIMS & POTTS.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 20th and 21st August, for the COCOANUT HOLIDAY:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
C. FOURNEL, for Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

FOR SALE, SIX well conditioned TURTLES, caught off Madeira.—Apply to SORABJEE MANECKJEE, No. 1, Nesbit Lane.

FOR SALE, at the GODOWNS of the undersigned—

Larronde Frere's		
St. Julien	Rs.	12 per dozen.
Margaux	„	17 „ „
Chateau Leoville	„	24 „ „
Old Cognac	„	20 „ „
Superior Old Cognac	„	25 „ „
Domingo D'Almeida Soares'		
Port Wine of 1815 Vintage	„	30 „ „
Do. 1847 Do	„	24 „ „

REMINGTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at MOOGBHAT LANE.—On TUESDAY, 17th August, at 4 P.M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 26th April, 1866, by order of the mortgagees, Jetha Cullianjee and Lilladhur Cullianjee, on account and risk of Kessow Govind, the mortgagor, all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-houses erected, built, and standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Moogbhat Lane, assessed under No. 57, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under 47, containing by admeasurement 782 2/9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on or towards the east by the property of Bhasker Ragoonath, on or towards the west by the property of Bhanabhai Bhimjee, on or towards the north by the Moogbhat Lane, on or towards the south partly by the house of Baloo Dewjee and partly by the house of Bhaoo Withoba.

For further particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

VELOCIPEDES of every description, for Gentlemen, Ladies, and Children. Best forged steel, with brake, and best Hickory Wheels. The French Velocipede Company, through their English Manufacturers, offer the very best Velocipedes at prices from £10 to £14. Liberal terms to Importers. The Export and Shipping Department is under the care of Tangye Brothers & Holman, of 10, Laurence Pountney Lane, London. The English Wholesale Agents are S. & E. Ransome & Co. All communications to be made to the General Manager A. DAVIS, 14, Strand, London. Trade Mark, a Bicycle.

*** "The Velocipede, its history, and how to use it," can be obtained for 8 annas of the publisher of this Journal.

COLT'S
New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge
REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have retained all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In length of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—
COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPAN
14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, a Large Well-Furnished BUNGALOW. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

AIRY TOP FLOOR in Meadow Street TO LET, consisting of five rooms, bath-room, and cookroom, suitable for bachelors, a family, or office. Apply to NANSEE KHYRAZ, 13 Meadow Street.

TO BE LET, the 1st FLOOR of BLOCK No. 2, Elphinstone Circle. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th June, 1869.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

SAUTERNES from CHATEAU DES ORMES, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz. Quarts.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. BERTRAND and Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC	Rs. 10 per doz.
CHABLIS	„ 14 „
HUNT BARSAC	„ 14 „

BLACKWELL & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. Frederick Giesler & Co., London:—

Champagne	Quarts, in Cases of	1 doz.	each.
Do.	Pints do.	2	„
Moselle	Quarts do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, I. Cockburn and Campbell's well known Wines—

Sherry, Fine Pale	Rs. 27 and 29 per doz.
„ Very Pale	„ 27 „
Port, Superior in Quarts	„ 27 „
„ „ in Pints	„ 14 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

MACLEAN & Co.'s Celebrated PALE SHERRY, in cases of 3 doz. Quarts, at Rs. 21 per doz. Ditto ditto 6 „ Pints at „ 11-8 „

The attention of Regimental Messes is particularly called to the above Wine, which is a favorite brand in some of the best London Clubs.

THOS. RANDALL & Co.,
3, Parsee Bazaar Street, Elpinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, ex "Courrier de Bombay," from Bordeaux—Messrs. Finke & Co.'s famous Wines.

Claret.—Medoc St. Julienne	each case 4 doz.	Rs. 10	per doz.
Do. Pauillac	„ 4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Monton d'Armaillacq	„ 1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„ 1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„ 1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10 „	„ 1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„ 1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„ 2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red „	„ 2 „	„ 22	„
Do. Amontillado	„ 2 „	„ 30	„

Sherry.—Robertson's blue seal 1 doz. case. Rs. 18 per doz.

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON. WATCHMAKER, Jeweller, Optician, and Engraver, 1st and 2nd floor, No. 17 Medow Street.

Sole Agent for H. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Medals at all the great Exhibitions.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers' (Locle), established in London for the last 30 years.

WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, Gold and Silver Cases, the largest choice now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY, Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; also the largest choice in Bombay of Spectacles, steel and tortoiseshell frames, Opera Glasses, &c.

CLOCKS for Dining Rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES. 100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms positively cash.

Repairs of all kinds carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

ROSSELET and Co.

Established 1858.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS.

6, Meadow Street,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watch of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers, (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches.

Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American, French, and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with a remittance.

ROSSELET & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WE beg to call particular attention,

1st. To our stock of Ice stored up at present, say about seventeen hundred Tons.

2nd. Shipments on the way.—It would be useless to solicit regular constituents, if we were not in a position to convince the most sceptical that our supplies of Ice are not likely to fail. We annex names of vessels, date of sailing, and quantity of Ice shipped now on the way to us—

Names of Vessels.	Date of Sailing.	Tons Shipped.
"Lydia Sholtfeld"	March 20th	1573
"Bennington"	April 12th	1132
	Total Tons	2705

3rd. Prices of Ice.—As regards the price of Ice, we are not bound to any particular tariff. Large buyers will always have an advantage over small ones. Steam Ship Companies, Transports, out-station Ice Depots, will find it to their advantage to communicate with us.

4th. Advantages offered to regular constituents or Book Customers.—We issue Pass Books, which are a great convenience, and serve to insure against fraud. In addition to convenience and protection against fraud, book customers as well as regular out-station constituents have a great advantage in being sure of supplies of Ice at all times at not above one anna per pound, or at less than an anna if our tariff is temporarily lowered. There is often a scarcity of Ice in Bombay. In times of scarcity, if we have reason to suppose that our supply will not be sufficient for the entire public, we shall only sell (except in cases where Ice is required for illness) to our book customers here and at out-stations. Even if we had sufficient supplies of Ice for all consumers here and at out-stations, we should feel justified in raising our price to all save book customers.

With a safe supply of Ice at present, even if one or more vessels are lost at sea, and with the advantages we offer regular book customers here regular constituents at out-stations, Steam Ship Companies, Transports, &c., we trust the Wenham Lake Ice Company will meet with a continuance of the public patronage which has been given to it since its inauguration, and which we are most happy to say has daily increased.

FARNHAM & Co.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LIGHTING.—It is now some two years or more since we first called the attention of Municipalities and the Public to the great advantages Kerosine Oil offered to any oil extant or gas for street lighting, or for any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects, or for lighting Railway Stations, Factories, Verandahs, &c., &c. The demand for our lamps has steadily increased from month to month, and frequently we have not had sufficient in hand to meet indents on us. We are now, however, in a position to meet all demands for these lamps, having in Godown at present a large stock of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as also a stock of the internal parts of these Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary street lantern. We have on the way consignments of the same kind of lamps, also consignments of "internal parts."

The advantages of our Lamps for Street, Railway, Garden, and Verandah lighting, &c., are enhanced—

1st. By their cheapness. There is no lamp offered for sale in India that is so cheap; and we make the most liberal discount to large buyers.

2nd. The cheapness of Kerozine Oil. It is cheaper than Cocoanut or Castor Oil, and is, of course, very much cheaper than gas.

FARNHAM & Co.

TOBACCO.—We beg to call special attention to our stock of Tobacco in hand at present; we have in our Godowns ample supplies of Golden Orange Honey Dew, ½ lb. lump Tobacco.

We have also large supplies of Virginia Plum, ¼ lbs., and Magnolia, ¼ lbs. A liberal discount will be made to the trade, Mess Clubs, and to all large buyers.

FARNHAM & Co.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import are for Sale at our Godowns, and at the Wenham Lake Ice delivery room, No. 9 Marine Street!

An invoice of Scales, comprising 1,200 lbs., 800 lbs., and 400 lbs. Platform Scales on wheels, American Union Scales, Cheap Tea Scales, &c., &c.

Balance of an invoice of Ladders of different lengths.

A quantity of Black Varnish; also Preserved Peaches, in 3 lb. tins, at Rs. 14 per dozen. Preserved Milk (Borden's) at the very low price of Rs. 12 per dozen. Preserved Coffee (Borden's) Rs. 18 per dozen, which is cheaper than any Coffee to be had in Bombay.

Preserved Lobsters, Oysters, Tomatoes, the former in 1 lb., and the latter in 3 lb. tins, at the low rate of Rs. 6 per dozen.

Shortly expected to arrive ex "Messenger," "Lydia Sholfidle," and "Bennington," from Boston, Lumber, Tar, Pitch, Rosin Bright Varnish Turpentine, &c.

FARNHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MONSOON WATERPROOF SUITS.—Messrs. BADHAM & Co. have received a large supply of the best make, consisting of

Coats—Leggins—Caps, ventilated.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL OF MAYO, K.P.

MONSOON SEASON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival Overland of special selections in their departments for the above season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine do. do.	18	„ 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	„ 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„ 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do. Mixed Striped	21	„ 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Do. do. Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„ 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	„ 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„ 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S	Wove Flax or Prince of Wales' Shirting, a new material, absorbing and comfortable for the Rains	8½	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns.	12½	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	10	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	10½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	„ 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	„ 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 32
BADHAM'S	Solid leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	„ 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	„ 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	„ 6½
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	„ 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	„ 34
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	19	0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7	8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennetts		16	0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall per doz.	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Belgium	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare	7	0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie	7	8
BADHAM'S	Regent	7	0
BADHAM'S	Indian	7	0
BADHAM'S	West End improved	7	0

BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace	2	8
	Ex Long India Rubber	3	0
	United Service	3	0
	Briddle Leather Belts	3	0
	Patent do. do.	3	0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS. Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special white Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufactures, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every quisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. With patent inner-band, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

HAWKES' HELMETS. The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside.

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do. do. chased	15	„ 30
	do. do. enameled	16	„ 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	„ 30
	do. Shirt Studs	14	„ 30
	do. Collar Studs	8	„ 10
	do. Scarf Ring	10	„ 15
	do. Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	„ 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes		
	Damask Table Clocks to d ne four to twenty		
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½	to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½	„ 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30	

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.
Apollo House. Bombay.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.

Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

BULL & Co.,
TAILORS, HABITMAKERS,
PROFESSED TROUSERS AND BREECHES MAKERS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TERMS—CASH.

BULL & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to the Public in general that they have just received (Overland) a choice selection of Woollen Goods, manufactured expressly to their order for the present season.

The principle upon which Bull & Co. conduct their business enables them to offer unrivalled advantage to their Customers.

1. All goods imported by Bull & Co. being manufactured to their special order, Gentlemen may rely upon having an article particularly adapted to this climate.

2. Bull & Co. receive their monthly supplies Overland. Constituents can therefore always have the latest and newest goods to choose from.

3. Bull & Co. import direct from the Manufacturers for Cash, and all Goods supplied by them will be found to be of the best description and 20 per cent. less than from any other House in Bombay.

4. Trousers cut by an unrivalled Professor of the Art. Patterns sent post free on application.

BULL & Co.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR and OUTFITTER, has the pleasure to announce the arrival of his NEW STOCK, which has been selected and manufactured expressly to his order; and from the superior quality of texture, and the latest novelty, he begs to assert that they cannot be excelled. He respectfully invites his constituents and the public in general to judge for themselves:—

Exhibition West of England Broad Cloths.
Superfine Scarlet Black and Blue Broad Cloths.
Black, Blue, Oxford Mixture, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and Fancy Angolas.
New Pattern colored Cotton and Linen Drills.
Diamond Quiltings, Black and White Silk Vestings.

A. ALLAN having purchased a job lot of silk mixed Tweeds, he now offers to make suits of them at prices never before offered in Bombay.

Fancy Dark Silk Mixed Suits			Rs. 35
Do. do. do.	Double Breasted Coats		„ 18
Do. do. do	Trousers		„ 12

UNIFORMS, NEW REGULATION.

New Infantry and Staff Corps Belts.
New Regulation Cork Helmets and Collar Ornaments.
Hosiery of every description.

TRAVELLERS' COMFORTS.

Scotch Plaids, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Solid Leather Trunks, Portmanteaus, and Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, Black and Drab, made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years. Cash price, Drab Rs. 35; Black Rs. 30. For measurement, send size of chest and eight.

17, Apollo Street, Bombay. A. ALLAN.

NOTICES.

ADDIS' PATENT CART.—The undersigned having been appointed sole Agent for the above Patent, all applications for supply thereof, and information connected therewith, to be directed to MR. FELIX KLINGELHOEFER, Tanna.

Tanna, 15th January 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs respectfully to announce to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of BOMBAY that he has OPENED A SHOP, at No. 5, Kalbadavie Road, for the sale, at moderate prices, of Surat WORKING BOXES in great variety, Chessmen, sets of English Alphabets, Toys, all made of Ivory, Ebony and Sandalwood, nicely engraved and beautifully ornamented, worth sending Home as presents. He has a branch shop at Surat near the Buxy's Duria Mahal.

FRAMJEE PESTONJEE.

Bombay, 20th July, 1869.

THE UNION BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6 Rampart Row, at 3 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August instant, for the following purposes:—

1st.—To receive a Statement of the progress of the liquidation.

2nd.—To appoint a Liquidator in the room of James Greenwood, Esquire, resigned.

3rd.—To consider such other business as the Liquidator may bring before the Meeting.

SORABJEE TAMOOLJEE, Liquidator.

Bombay, 6 Rampart Row, 3rd August, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—To BUILDING CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of all the works of BRICKWORK, Masonry, Timber and Ironwork, &c., in the Sowda and Ravere Stations, between Bhosawul and Booranpoor. The plans, specification, bills of quantities, and contract can be inspected at the Chief Engineer's Office at Bhosawul, on and after the 25th current. Tenders must be submitted to the Agent's Office on 25th August next. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. P. LE MESURIER,
Acting Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 24th July, 1869.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rupees One Thousand per share has been DECLARED, and will be payable at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, on and after WEDNESDAY the 11th instant, to all Registered Shareholers on production of Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Church Lane, 5th August, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE PRINCE of WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited,—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 350 per share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1869, will be PAYABLE on and after WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company, on the Register on the 30th June last, on production of Share Certificates, at the office of the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th August, 1869.

UNION SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will held at the Registered Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving and passing the Liquidator's account, showing the manner in which the winding up of the said Company has been conducted, in order that a Return may be made to the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies of Bombay, for the dissolution of the Company, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 159 of Act X. of 1866.

CHARLES E. BENN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 14th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—At a Meeting of Directors, held on the 31st July 1869, it was resolved that in terms of clause 14 of the Articles of Association a CALL of Rs. 100 per share be made payable on the 1st day of September next at Calcutta and Bombay.

In conformity with the foregoing Resolution, Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE is made. Shareholders on the Calcutta Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the National Bank of India, Limited, at Calcutta, on the 1st day of September next, and Shareholders on the Bombay Register are to pay the amount of the said Call on their respective shares into the same Bank at Bombay on the same day.

The Bank's Receipt should be presented at the Registered Offices in Calcutta and Bombay respectively, with the Share Certificates, for the enfacement thereon, of the payment of the Call.

ROSE & Co.,
Calcutta, 31st July, 1869. Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE CUTCH FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Registered Shareholders of this Association will be held on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort—

To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators up to the 31st July last.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors to inspect the Accounts, showing the manner in which the liquidation has been conducted and the vouchers thereof, and to fix his or their remuneration.

To consider the question of compensation and rewards to the Clerks in the establishment, and to other persons who have rendered assistance to the Liquidators, and for compensation to said Clerks for the loss of their appointments at the time of final dissolution of the Company; also to pass resolutions authorising the Liquidators to fix the amount of such compensation.

To pass resolutions authorising the Liquidators to sell, or to effect a compromise for the balance of their claim against Khatow Ludha.

And to consider any other matter or business which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSONDASS NENSEE,
Liquidators of the Cutch Financial Association (Limited).

Bombay, 3rd August, 1869.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, LAW STATIONER,

Begs to inform the Gentlemen of the legal profession that he has OPENED a LAW STATIONER'S OFFICE in Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

All descriptions of Writing work undertaken, on highly favourable terms, and the system on which he has made arrangements to execute all work entrusted to him, will not fail to ensure thorough and general satisfaction, either as regards neatness, correctness, expedition, or style of Caligraphy, which last will assimilate as closely as possible to that adopted by Law Stationer's in England.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

MR. THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

All descriptions of COMMISSION AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken on highly favourable terms, such as shipping, landing, clearing, purchasing, selling, and forwarding goods, &c., &c., giving strangers and travellers all possible information in regard to the country, the prices of articles, and securing house accommodation. The field embraced by the Agency is a diversified one.

Up-country orders accompanied with a remittance or reference in Bombay promptly attended to.

Full particulars can be ascertained on application to the office.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

REGISTRY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

DOMESTIC SERVANTS, of all sorts and grades, will be SUPPLIED at the shortest notice.

Satisfactory and efficient arrangements have been made to secure the confidence of the public in every respect.

THOMAS EDWARD DE CRUZ,
Registrar of Domestic Servants.

Office, Bombay Green, opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross," as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE. ENGLAND.

LEA and PERRINS
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

Whitmore's Stomachic Dinner Pills.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, Entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of English Words and Phrases, classified and arranged so as to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition.

Rs. 6-12, free by post Rs. 7-8.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA. The best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S PRICED CATALOGUE OF FIRST-CLASS BOOTS at Moderate Prices for Cash, Post free to India on application.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS, Calf for Walking, or Patent-Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE ROYAL VISIT.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT TO INDIAN SPORTSMEN.

MR. J. D. DOUGALL,
GUN AND RIFLE MANUFACTURER,
St. James's Street, London,

Desires to bring into special notice the fact of his having had the sole charge of the equipment of H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, for his present voyage and visit to India.

The unrivalled skill of the Advertiser in adapting Rifles and Shells of his own invention to Indian requirements, &c., &c., having obtained for him the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh, he now announces that all Indian orders are executed with the same care and fidelity as for the Royal Family.

Drawings, Prices, &c., &c., post free on application.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dyes.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.

Agents at Bombay.
Bolton & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
Treacher & Co. (Limited).

N.B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every bottle.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence or Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ⅛, ¼, and ½-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE of QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "LIQUOR CARBONIS DETERGENS," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a material security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluvia of house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been sued for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 22, 1866:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as fœtid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867. British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,
And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,
W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.
Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharamaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

NOTICES.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Being desirous of clearing out a large quantity of our Goods to make room for heavy shipments to arrive at the end of the rains, we are now offering the greater portion of our stock at a reduction of twenty per cent. for cash payment.

Intending purchasers will find this a favourable opportunity for selecting Goods at a low price. We shall be happy to furnish our illustrated catalogues free by post to any parts.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

NEW MUSIC just to hand Overland.—

POLKAS.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Little Rosebud	1 8	Ten little Niggers	1 8
Pet of the Village	1 8	Sea Side	1 8
Les Oiseaux D'Angletere	1 8	Walking in the Zoo	1 8
Sea Shells	1 8	Village Chimes	1 8
Lillian	1 8	Canary	1 8

SCHOTTISCHES.

Sea Shells	1 8	Twilight	1 8
Up in a Balloon	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8

WALTZES.

Hilda	2 0	Woodland Whispers	1 8
Mabel	2 0	Not for Joseph	2 0
Belgravia	2 0	Fair Rosamond	2 0
Guards	2 0	Beautiful for ever	2 0
Harvest Moon	2 0	Mabel Gray	2 0
Bride of Hesse	1 8	Court Beauties	2 0
Erin's Hope	2 0	Silver Cloud	2 0
Mildred	2 0	Humming Bird	2 0
Il Bacio	2 0	Pall Mall	2 0
Galatea	2 0	Voice of Beauty	2 0

GALOPS.

Girls of the Period	1 8	Postman	1 8
Orpheus	1 8	St. Valentine	1 8
Galway Packet	1 8	Abyssinian	1 8
Glorioso	1 8	Not for Joseph	1 8
Firemans	2 0	Encore	1 8
Burlesque	1 8	Immensekoff	1 8
Coming of age	1 4	Zoo	1 8
Wind-Up	2 0	Prince Imperial	1 8
Velocipede	1 8	After Dark	1 8
Tramp	2 0	Snow Drift	1 8
Night Bell	1 8	Domino Noir	8

QUADRILLES.

Juanita	2 0	Chignon	2 0
Original Lancers	1 8	Grand Duchess	2 0
Merry Bells	1 8	After Dark	2 0
Welcome Guest	1 8	London by Night	2 0
Bishop's Melodies	1 8	L' Enfant	2 0
Flowers of Beauty	1 8	Rage of London	2 0
Three little Kittens	1 8	Tommy Dodd	2 0
Les Jolis Oiseaux	1 8		

COMIC SONGS.

Ten little Niggers	1 8	The Mermaid	1 8
Up in a Balloon (Ladies)	1 8	Man at the Wheel	1 8
Do. (Gentlemen)	1 8	The Tailor and the Crow.	1 8
Mouse Trap Man	1 8	Jack on Wires	1 8
I'm always a Swell	1 8	Oxford Joe	1 8
The Comical Ghosts	1 8	Tommy Dodd	1 8

The above are English price, i. e. eight annas to a shilling.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

HALF PRICE MUSIC
(or four annas to the shilling.)

SOUNDY & Co.'s list of OLD SONGS and LAYS of BY-GONE DAYS.

(The prices marked are shillings and pence, not rupees and annas.)

	s. d.
A Highland Lad (arranged by Kemp)	2 0
Auld Lang Syne	1 0
Auld Robin Gray	1 0
Black-eyed Susan	1 0
Ben Bolt	2 0
Blue Bells of Scotland	1 0
Blue bonnets are over the Border	1 0
Bonnie Dundee	2 0
Bonnie Prince Charlie	2 0
Britannia the pride of the ocean	2 0
Cease your funning	1 0
Charlie is my darling	1 0
Crazy Jane	1 0
Down among the dead men	1 0
Dear mother, I've come home to die	2 0
Home, sweet home	1 6
Here's a health to them awa'	1 0
Here's to the maiden	1 0
Highland Mary	1 0
Hope told	1 0
I've kissed and prattled	2 0
I have a silent sorrow	2 0
Ivy Green, The	2 0
Jock o' Hazeldean	1 0
Jolly young Waterman	1 6
Just before the battle	2 0
Just after the battle	2 0
Knowest thou the land	2 0
Lass of Richmond hill	1 0
Let me wander not unseen	1 0
Life let us cherish	1 0
Love and glory	1 0
Larboard watch	2 0
Love was once a little boy	2 0
Marseilais hymn	1 0
Mary's Dream	1 0
My native Highland home	1 0
My little Wife and I	2 6
Meet me by moonlight	2 0
Meet me in the willow glen	2 6
Mermaid (Old Ballad)	1 0
Nelson (Braham)	2 0
Not a drum was heard	2 0
Nobody coming to marry me	1 0
O bid your faithful	1 6
Oh ! the moment was said	1 0
Oh ! do you remember	2 0
O give me back my Arab steed	2 0
Oh no, we never mention her	2 0
Origin of gunpowder (Braham)	2 0
O steer my bark to Erin's Isle	2 0
Poor Mary Ann	1 0
Pilgrim of Love	2 0
Robin Adair	1 0
Roy's wife	1 0
Rest, warrior, rest	2 0
Rover's Bride	2 0
Sally in our alley	1 0
Scots, wha' hae	1 0
Storm (Clifton)	1 0
Tom Tough (Dibden)	2 0
Wapping old Stairs	1 0
We're a' noddin	1 0
White Cockade	1 6
Within a mile	1 0
Ye banks and braes	1 0

SOUNDY & Co.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

To ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—The SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for SALE about 2,800 square feet of Messrs. Arrowsmith's PARQUET FLOORING, just arrived, per ship British Admiral. The pattern can be seen, and other information obtained, on application.

Just received, a few 6 and 8 inch Double Barrel LIFT PUMPS.

STONEBREAKERS' HAMMERS.

LOWMOOR PLATES, ⅝ and ½ inch thick.

PLATES suitable for GIRDER, making ⅜ and ¾ inch thick, 8 and 12 feet long, 2, 2½ and 3 feet wide.

GALVANISED CORRUGATED IRON, No. 24 Gauge.
Ditto ditto ditto No. 16 ditto.

CAST IRON PIPES, 2 to 12 inches dia.

ENGINEERS' and CONTRACTORS' TOOLS.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.

One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.

Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

14 Meadow Street.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Moteewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA,

Introduced and prepared by
ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,
17 and 18, Peck's Fields, Mile-end New Town, London.

This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient properties, as well as in its flavour as a saline draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of Bishop upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

Also,—Bishop's New Remedy for Sea-sickness.

Should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

Agents for Western India.—TREACHER & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm, but heavy. Moderate inquiries for the 1st and 2nd, issues of the New Bank of Bombay at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	par.
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	595
13,000	500	100	Nil.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	170
5,250	1,000	all	7½ p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,620
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	355
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	210
13,505	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
37,696	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	143
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,615
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,010
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	655
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	2'5
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,200
5,000	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	290-5

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p. c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

SHIPPING COMPANY.

1,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1,290

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,300
200	2,000	1,100	200ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	30do.	Alexandra Press Co.	640
	12,000	11,900	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,300
200	2,000	all	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	100do.	Do. New	550
500	1,880	all	100do.	Colaba Press Co	11,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,300
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	10,500
300	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1,325
200	6,000	all	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,550
200	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,000
2,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	340
120	2,500	all	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2,950
225	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,700

(* Per share for the half-year.)

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
500	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,725
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,900
900	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	790
800	500	all	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
300	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
750	2,000	all	300	Great Eastern	1,510
2,500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	715
800	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,335
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	...	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	90
4,000	50	all	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	225

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '56	Bank of Bombay	55
25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...		East India Bank's	15--16
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	8

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	530
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	7 per cent.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURE.—AUGUST 11.

Campbell, Lieutenant Colonel, 22nd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 10th August, 1869.

Barrack Sergeant Flood is reported to have passed in the colloquial branch of the Hindustani language, under the rules prescribed in G. O. C., No. 461 of 1865.

The undermentioned Officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India, on the 6th August 1869:—

Lieutenant C. Way, Staff Corps.

With reference to G. O. C., No. 580 of the 26th June last, Conductor John Harrison, Commissariat Department, will reside and draw his pension at Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—11TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0 to 2 12 0 per ton.
	ta to Bombay	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Waterloo	Kelly	Liverpool, May 4.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Her Majesty	Downie	Calcutta.

The ship Magnolia, Gaswell, to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 3	Cote D or	Bara	Ennore.
	Burmah (s)	Lewis	N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

Aug. 3	Ethiopia (s)	—	N. Ports.

Now ready

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING the latest alterations in the time of running of the Trains on the various Lines of Railway, including the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora, on the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Lines, in addition to a large amount of interesting and useful information.

CONTENTS.

New Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railwa
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Scinde Railway.
  Punjaub Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Eastern Bengal Railway
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Indian Branch Railway
  Delhi Railway.
  Umballa Section of ditto.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
  Messageries Imperiales.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company
Dak Companies:—
  Agra and Nassick Mail Carts.
  Bombay and Central India Transit Agency
  North Western Dak Company.
  Inland Transit Company.
  Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
  David's Horse Carriage Dak.
  Delhi and Umritsur Dak
  Punjaub and North Western Company.
  Commercial Transport Association Company
  Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub
  Victoria Horse Dak.
  Oudh Horse Dak Company.
Routes by Steamers
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KNOTT—August 9th, at Poona, the wife of Mr. H. F. Knott, of a son.

DEATH.

ROSE—August 11th, at Mazagon, Bombay, after a lingering fever of 23 days, Sarah Ann, wife of Mr. Alex. Charles Rose, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John King, Senior, aged 20 years 10 months and 22 days, deeply regretted by a large number of relatives and friends.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

CASE—August 4th, at Lucknow, the wife of Captain C. Case, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, of a son.

DEATH.

SMITH—August 3rd, at the Fort, Ferozepore, in the 36th year of her age, Susan Annette, wife of Charles Smith, Esq., Staff Assistant Surgeon.

LE CONSULAT de FRANCE a l'honneur de prévenir les Français qu'il sera CHANTE un TE DEUM, le DIMANCHE, 15 Août, à 10½h., en la CHAPELLE CATHOLIQUE du Fort, à l'occasion de la FETE de S. M. l'EMPEREUR.

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

FOR SALE, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, and also by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, a re-print of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Rs. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, August, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1869.

WE have now been officially informed that the Bank of Bengal has refused to listen to the expressed wish of the Government of India, and has resolved that the maintenance of its Agency is indispensably necessary to the proper conduct of its business in Bombay. So far, well—the Bank of Bengal has taken its stand. Whatever the consequences be, whether for good or for evil, it has determined its own fate. We fear the decision shows too plainly that the hand of the master workman is absent. He realized and admitted the necessity of Government support to the well-being of a presidency bank. But we will not anticipate. We desire in all calmness and in all sincerity, apart from local strifes, and putting entirely on one side all local feelings and prejudices, to consider what must now be regarded as financial mutiny in India. Harsh though the term may be, no jealousy awakens it: it is merely the offspring of facts. And as is too often the case, much of the wrong which must be atoned for and borne by others is due to those who holding a high position, either from personal or other interested motives, led on the Bank of Bengal to what we are constrained to view as the straits which must end in its disestablishment and disendowment. It boots not now to repeat what we have already stated regarding the opening of the branch. In plain words, if ever the sanction of Government were obtained even to the temporary opening of an agency for a special purpose, it was obtained through the influences which such an institution can always bring to bear. In order to prevent mistake or misunderstanding we will be candid,—we believe that no improper influence was brought to bear. We believe that only the voice of the charmer was used. The voice of the charmer! smarting under the sense of personal defeat, wounded by the indignity that an audit of his accounts should be required, keen for the aggrandisement of the institution which he represented,—could any present difficulty or sense of future impending dangers weigh against the strong earnest words of a man who was supposed to be speaking the truth; nay, to live only for the benefit of the institution which he represented. We believe that those who, unwittingly perhaps, lent themselves to Mr. Dickson's schemes were actuated by some such feeling. He, after a career which though short had proved so far as he was concerned one of unexampled success, found his grand scheme of one bank for all India popular rather than otherwise. Bombay in its dire necessity favoured the scheme. He knew that his over-grasping greed had lost for the presidency banks the control of the Currency Department. The removal of that department from his control was a heavy blow to his self-love, and was a serious loss to *his* bank. A chance offered that promised to redeem his former errors, to give him such a control of the financial affairs of India that sooner or later Government must yield to his solicitations. The bait was not thrown recklessly by men regardless of consequences, but rather involuntarily torn from them by force of circumstances. He left Bengal prepared to conquer by his own powers of persuasion and the money-bags which he commanded. He reached Bombay to find that a reaction had commenced, that mercantile spirit slumbered only and was not crushed out, and that though the community were men then quite prepared to receive aid from a sister presidency, it could only be on fair terms—terms which admitted the obligation, but repudiated the idea that that obligation rendered its recipients bond slaves for life. "Accept our terms unconditionally or wallow in your mire," was the ultimatum given, but in far more oily and Jesuitical phase, by Mr. Dickson. "Never," was the rejoinder of those stirred into life by an innate sense of power and that spirit which must always resent improper dictation. "Even now we may amalgamate," was the quiet addendum; "but we must do so on fair terms, and it is necessary that your accounts should be subject to an impartial audit." "Audit my accounts, doubt Cæsar, die!" was the bold decision, but made with a sinking heart. He had come to overrun the fertile fields of Bombay. He was to leave its shores unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. He who carried with him the balm of Gilead was in his own imagination contemptuously treated. He knew in his innermost soul the need he had to effect the proposed amalgamation. How else was he to find employment for the unnatural amount of his capital; how else provide for what as yet appeared but as a small black cloud in the far distant horizon! He returned an angy disappointed man—"Not yield to me, I'll make you," was the murmuring of his spirit, as the steamer carried him from our shores. What he has succeeded in doing is matter of history. What he would have done is still to be told, and must be known, unless the Government of India take immediate and determined action to save the Bank of Bengal from sinking to a still lower platform.

Now what have been the results of Mr. Dickson's policy to the shareholders, and to the institution itself? The first question is simply answered. When Mr. Dickson published his never-to-be-forgotten manifesto the shares of the Bank of Bengal were selling at Rs. 1,750 to 1,800, and he ventured to promise almost as a certainty that if his policy received the support which he craved for their value would be at least Rs. 2,000. The Calcutta papers now report sales at Rs. 1,575, so that every shareholder can reckon for himself the present loss which Mr. Dickson's policy has entailed on him. But who will guage the loss which the Bank itself as an institution has suffered? We care not to attempt to do so. We will rather leave to time to tell its own tale. A few remarks, however, we may presume to offer. The Bank, which almost dared to dictate to Government the necessity of again entrusting it with the charge of the currency, is at direct variance with Government. Those halcyon days are gone. Now it is constrained to refuse the expressed wish of that Government which it formerly hoped to lead; nay we are being told that the bank which held so high a position has descended to the use of language usual amongst the criminal portion of society; but we hope such is not the case. We do, however, read that the directors have urged that, as Government may withdraw from their position as shareholders, and as no heavier punishment can follow disobedience, they may as well hold on to their Bombay Agency. In like manner we occasionally hear that those who organize a grand scheme against society select their confederates from the ranks of those who have already made themselves amenable to that penalty, the risk of which they may be again about to incur. The directors of the Bank of Bengal have wished disestablishment by continuing their local agency, when the express purpose for which its temporary opening received a quasi sanction ought long ago to have been accomplished. They think it is nothing to dare it again in refusing to yield to the expressed wish of the Secretary of State for India and of the Government of India. Does this mean nothing? We all know, and Mr. Dickson himself has admitted, that to the Bank of Bengal and to every presidency bank the connection of Government is indispensable. That connection is endangered by the attitude assumed by the Bank of Bengal. Its conduct forces Government either to insist on the withdrawal of the Agency or to admit that it is the second power in India, the Bank of Bengal being first. But not only India watches the struggle: the eyes of England are on us now and again: even in this busy session of parliament questions are asked on the subject, and asked by men whose position is a guarantee that they are biassed by no personal feeling, that they merely seek redress for a great wrong. The Bank of Bengal directors, we understand, are strong in their long engagement with Government; but are they equally strong in the belief that no art of theirs has served to render that agreement no longer binding? Has there been no violation of their charter? While one Advocate General advises both sides, it may be all plain sailing; but we cannot believe that the Government of India either will, or will be allowed, to sit down quietly under the indignity offered to it by the Presidency Bank of Bengal. When Government and the Bank are represented by different counsel, who will say what may crop up? We will not rest while the intrusive Agency remains here. Mr. Skinner's remarks regarding the two banks working amicably side by side are totally one-sided. To be side by side this Presidency Bank must have an agency in Calcutta, but that is a consequence which we shall never approve. It would but add fuel to the fire. Rather do we look to Government to do what it has the power to do and to relegate the intrusive Agency to the quarter whence it came. But if Government are forced to act, what will be the eventual results? Have the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal weighed this, as well as their present loss flowing from the action of their directors? We are told that at the general meeting there was only some talk regarding the form in which the accounts were rendered; no allusion to the financial mutiny there; no allusion to the consequences. Government must accept the explanation of the directors! We think very differently, and we warn the shareholders that they cannot too seriously regard their own position. Mutiny must be punished as well as put down, and they are now rebelling against their own salt, against the Government through whose favour they live. It will not help them hereafter that the arts of their directors have been received with favour by some in high quarters. We are told the directors look for disestablishment: may there not be disendowment also?

As a moral we would ask whether the Bombay Bank Commission has not been altogether a mistake? If the Bank of Bengal entirely disregard the expressed wish of the Secretary of State and the earnest desire of the Government of India, what power have they over a presidency bank, and how can they be held responsible for the misdeeds of secretaries or the shortcomings of directors? The Bank of Bengal evidently thinks both may be snubbed with impunity. The misfortune is that the conduct of the Bank of Bengal may involve all similar establishments; but the just often suffer with the wicked. We would save all by stirring the shareholders of the Bank of Bengal into action even at this late hour of the day. Assuredly if Mr. Dickson now entertains the opinions he expressed on 1st March 1867, he would hesitate, were he in India, to pledge the Bank of Bengal to a course which must terminate its friendly relations with Government.

WE understand that the actual cash receipts of the Municipality on all accounts in the first half of this year amount to Rs. 14,94,755-1-1; and that the actual expenditure on all accounts has been Rs. 13,01,466-8-10. The surplus Rs. 1,93,288-8-3 has been applied to reduce liabilities. The Fifteen Lakh Loan, of course, is not included either in the receipts or disbursements. It will be seen that, on the surface at least, the expenditure is less than half the budget grant.

WE observe that the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, has ruled that Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors General of Hospitals who have completed their term of service in those grades may complete their service, for the highest pension attainable by length of service, in England. This seems a concession of some value.

LOOKING to the sums annually paid by Government for the audit of certain classes of public accounts, such as those of the Administrator General of Bengal, of the Official Trustee, and of the Official Assignee of the Insolvent Court, the Government of India consider it feasible to constitute an appointment of Public Auditor, on an efficient footing, without much additional expense, for auditing the foregoing accounts and those of Insurance and other public companies in Calcutta, such as has been occasionally advocated in the public journals. The Calcutta Municipality, it was also thought, would benefit by an outside audit of their accounts by a Government Auditor. The Comptroller General has accordingly been called upon to report his views on the subject to the Financial Department.

THE head quarters and three companies of the 58th Regiment moved out into camp at Unchadeek on the Jubbulpore line of railway on Saturday morning last, owing to a renewed outbreak of cholera.—*Pioneer.*

WE learn that Major General Travers, V.C., has been appointed to succeed Major-General Harris, in the permanent command of the Allahabad division. He is at present acting for Major-General Troup, president of the Stud Commission sitting at Simla; but the Commission having closed its proceedings and sent in its report to the Government, it is considered probable Major General Troup will shortly resume his command and so render the appointment of an officer to act for him unnecessary.

DR. G. GRANT has been appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Government Press, North-Western Provinces, during Dr. Walker's absence on three months' privilege leave.

COLONEL PROBYN, C.B. and V.C., and Captain Mayne have been, we learn from the "Pioneer," on a visit to Indore and Mhow; at the latter station they were the guests of Colonel Seymour of the Bays.

MR. DONALDSON, a jockey, has lodged a charge of assault in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court against Dr. McCully, his late master. The case is to be heard to-day. It will probably be of an interesting nature.—*Bangalore Herald.*

CAPTAIN R. A. CHADWICK, of the Madras Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern of the 6th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, is to officiate as second in command of the Erinpoorah Irregular Force, in the room of Captain J. Jacob, who has obtained preparatory leave to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.—*Madras Mail.*

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 7th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 10th to 8 P.M. of the 11th August is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 25	0 7
,, Calcutta	6 0	1 39
,, Madras	2 41	1 3

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

List of undelivered messages in Bombay Signal Office.

For Hughes Shawmest Ridip from Liverpool, Beins.

For Nursingloo Naido, Accountant, Nundindroog Division Cutcherry, from Tongho, Rungaswamy Naido.

For Mrs. Scott, Royal Hotel, from Glasgow, Mrs. Macalman.

For Soolaman Sana, from Baroda, Abdoolazeej.

THE AMEER.

THERE is no truth whatever in the report that Shere Ali had been shot dead in durbar. There is no doubt that Ismael Khan's plot was directed against the Ameer's life, but it was discovered, and the traitor, instead of being executed, was simply condemned to banishment in British territory. Unfortunately, however, when near the British frontier of Kohat, he escaped from his guards, and has fled, it is believed, in the direction of Swat.—*Pioneer.*

THE PERSIAN GULF.

SHEIKH SALIM, the Joasmee Chief of Shargah, lately committed a serious breach of the maritime peace by attacking the Chief of Ras-ul-Khywa with a view to expel him and instal his own brother as chief of that place. On receiving intelligence, Colonel Pelly, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, immediately steamed across the Gulf to the Ras-ul-Khywa coast, and surprized Sheikh Salim, who had already landed some 1,500 men from thirty-two crafts, and who then lay encamped on the shore line with his inland flank secured by a creek in which his craft were hauled up. The Chief of Ras-ul-Khywa had called in the aid of the Amulgawein Chief, who had despatched about five or six hundred men by sea and landed them at the town of Ras-ul-Khywa. Fighting had taken place both before the town and at an island a little to the westward, and some casualties had occurred on either side. On being warned by Colonel Pelly, Sheikh Salim and his brother at once broke up their camp and returned home with their forces.

The prompt measures adopted by Colonel Pelly have met with the approval of the Government of India.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO SOMNATH, GIRNAR, &c.

V.—GIRNAR—THE JAINA TEMPLES.

FROM Bhawanath, a short walk conducts the traveller to the foot of Girnar—the ancient *Raivata* or *Ujjayanta*—sacred among the Shrawaks to Neminatha, and doubtless a place of religious pilgrimage before the days of Ashoka. Hiuen Thsang who visited it about A. D. 640 says,—"At a short distance from the city rises mount Ujjanta, upon the top of which a monastery is established. The chambers and (*circular*) galleries have been mostly hollowed out in the face of a scarped peak. The mountain is covered with thick forests, and streams from the springs surround it on all sides.* There the holy men and sages walk and fix their abode, and thither resort crowds of Rishis endowed with divine faculties."

The ascent commences on an outlying spur and less than half an hour in the *doli* brings the traveller up to *Chodia-parabha*—the first *visama* or rest-house, about 480 feet above Bhavanath; the second halting place, named *Dholi-Deri*, is on the ridge of the spur, fully 1,000 feet above the valley and but little below the foot of the great scarp. The ascent now becomes more difficult as the path winds on under the face of the cliff to the third rest-house 1,400 feet up. Stairs of sandstone then commence, and taking advantage of every ledge on the almost vertical scarp, wind up the face of it,—the *doli* frequently grating against the rock on one side of the narrow path whilst its occupant looks down into an abyss on the other. At length the gate is reached,—the Aneroid barometer indicating 2,250 above Bhaunath, 2,370 above Junagadh, and 2,700 from zero.

The Jaina temples here form a sort of fort, perched on the ledge at the top of the great cliff, but still 600 feet below the summit; and they are disappointingly few—about sixteen in all,—and neither larger nor finer than the numerous collection on Shatrunjaya,—whilst the few *pujaris* that attend them are the most ignorant, lying set of bigots one is likely anywhere to meet with.

The largest temple is that of Neminatha, standing in a quadrangular court about 190 feet by 130, and bears an inscription on one of the pillars of the *mandapa* stating that it was repaired in A. D. 1278. It consists of two halls and the shrine which contains a large image in black stone of the twenty-second Tirthankara, bedecked with massive gold ornaments and jewels. The principle *mandapa*, in front of this, has twenty-two square columns of granite coated with *chunam*, and the floor is of beautifully tessalated marble. Round the shrine is a passage resembling the *pradakshina* of Hindu temples containing many images in white marble, including Ganesha, a *Chovisvata*, various Tirthankaras, &c. The outer hall has two large raised platforms, their upper slabs of a close grained yellowish stone, covered with representations of feet in pairs: they are said to be the 2452 feet of the *ganadhara* or first disciples of the *Jina*, but in fact there are scarcely more than a third of this number of pairs. This temple is of very considerable age, but the columns are coated with lime, and all inside and out is kept in such a state of repair that it looks quite a modern erection. The enclosure in which it stands is nearly surrounded inside by little cells, enshrining images, with a closed passage in front. On the south side there is a passage through between two of these shrines into a low dark temple with granite pillars placed in lines at regular intervals. Opposite the entrance is a recess containing two large black images remarkably like the old Buddhist type: that in the back of the recess has a lion rampant and over it a *makara's* head in bas relief on the slab behind each arm of the figure; and at Nasik and elsewhere, we find the same figures on Buddhist images, but nowhere on a veritable Jaina one. A small door admits into an apartment behind these figures, whence a descent leads down into a sunken story, in which is a large white marble image—held in the most superstitious veneration by the sect—and to conceal which the *pujaries* will tell any number of lies, each in succession contradicting the preceding. It has a slight hollow in the shoulder *said* to have been caused by water that used to drop from the ear,—whence it obtained the name of *Amijera*—"perspiration drop."

As we descend from the court of Neminatha's temple by the northern door, we find some old inscriptions in the porch, partly destroyed, however, by the exfoliation of the granite. Turning to the left, there are three temples;—that on the south side contains a colossal image of *Rishabha Deva*—the first Tirthankara—called "Ad-Buddhanatha"—similar in every respect to that vulgarly known at Shatrunjaya as "Bhim-Padam", only that this one has been carefully coated with the whitest chunam and has a *kavsagiya*, or standing meditative figure, over each shoulder. In Marwad the Shrawaks make large images like this at the Holi festival, when they are worshipped especially by their women. On the throne of this gigantic image is an old slab of yellow stone carved in A. D. 1442 with figures of the twenty-four Tirthankaras. Opposite this temple is another—*Panchabai's*, built—said the pujari—about fifty years ago, by the Shrawak panchayat, and containing five *shikars* or spires, each enshrining quadruple images, such as we find in the Nandeshwara Dwip at Palitana. To the west of these two, is a much larger temple called *Malakavisi*—dedicated to Parshwanatha, and having an open portico. Its ceilings have been very fine but are now much damaged. In the *bhamti*, or cloisters surrounding the court, also are some remarkable designs in carved ceilings.

Coming out of this and proceeding farther north we enter the enclosure of the temple of Parshwanatha rebuilt, it is said, by Singharama Soni in the latter part of the sixteenth century, and repaired by Premabhai Hemabhai about 1843. It contains a large white marble figure of Parshwanatha with the polycephalous cobra over him, whence he is styled *Sheshphani*, and bears date 1803 A.D. This temple is peculiar in having a sort of gallery, and, like the previous one of the same Tirthankara, it faces the east, whilst the others mostly face the west.

The next and last temple to the north is Kumarapala's. It has a long open portico on the west supported by twenty-four columns. The temple proper or *mandapa* and shrine are small, and the ceilings and architraves bear marks of iconoclastic vengeance. Indeed, towards the end of last century, there was little of this temple standing except the *mandapa* with its beautiful pendentive and the pillars and lintels of the portico, and when the Shrawaks began to repair it, they were suddenly and unexpectedly stopped: a wealthy and influential *sharaf* or banker, devoted to the worship of Shiva, resolved to instal his favourite idol there. The Shrawaks, it is said, threatened to perform the desperate ceremony of *dharna*—sitting at the door of the temple fasting until the desired boon was granted, or till the suitor perished when the sin of his death and its consequences would fall upon the occupants. Both parties were thus brought to a stand for a while. In 1824, however, Sheth Shri Pancha Hansraja Jetha appears, from an inscription, to have been able to proceed with the restoration. The shrine contains three images—in the middle *Abhinandanatha*, the fourth Tirthankara, dedicated in 1838, and on either side *Adinatha* and *Shambhava* dated in 1791.

These temples are along the western face of the hill, and are all enclosed. Outside the enclosure, to the north is the *Bhima-Kunda*—a large tank, about 70 feet by 50, frequented chiefly by Hindus for bathing. Below it, and on the verge of the cliff is a smaller tank of good water, and near it a small canopy supported by three roughly hewn pillars and a piece of rock, and containing a short octagonal stone called *Hathi-pagla*, "the elephant's foot," a stratum on the top of which is of light granite and the rest of dark; the lower part is immersed in water most of the year, and of course it has its connection with the supernatural.

Between the wall of the *Devakota* or large enclosed group of temples just described and the verge of the cliff there are also two or three fragments of very old temples—a pillar or two and some lintels of granite—the last vestiges of works whose plan and style the archæologist wishes most to know about. It was very disappointing therefore to find no more remaining of these older buildings, and that they had been pulled down in order to use the materials in the repairs of more modern structures. This species of Vandalism is no new thing here however, for we read in one inscription—"By order of Shri Pandita Devasena Sangha in S. 1215 (A.D. 1158) Chaitra Shuddha 8th, Sunday, the old temples of the *devatas* were removed and new ones erected;" and in another—"In 1339 (A.D. 1283), Jyeshtha Shuddha 10th, Thursday, the old ruined temples being removed from their sites on the mountain of Revatachala, new ones were erected." And this process may be seen in active operation even at present. The walls of every enclosure reveals carved stones built into them.

To the east of the *Devakota*, there are several temples the principal being,—the temple of Man Singha Bhoja Raja of Kachh—an old granite temple near the entrance gate, which Tod calls a Digambara temple of Neminatha, but which seems to have been recently repaired by the Shrawak community, and is now dedicated to *Shambhavanatha*, the third *jina*; next is Vastupala Tejapala's which is a triple temple: the central fane has two domes finely carved, but much mutilated, and the shrine contains an image of *Mallinatha* the nineteenth *jina*. On either side this central temple is a large hall, containing a remarkable solid pile of masonry called a *samosan*—that on the north side named *Sumeru*, having a square base, and the other—*Sameta Shikara*, a nearly circular one. Each rises in four tiers of diminishing width, almost to the roof, and is surmounted by a small square canopy over images. There are several inscriptions on this temple, from which it appears to have been built in A.D. 1177. Still farther north is the temple of Samprati Raja—called on Tod's plate "the Palace of Khengar." It is partly a very old temple and partly a modern erection, built against the side of a cliff, and is ascended to by a stair. Inside the entrance there is another very sleep flight of steps leading up to a large *mandapa* to the east of which is added a second *mandapa* and a *gambhara* or shrine containing a black image of Neminatha dedicated by Karnarama Jayaraja in 1461. The temple is probably one of the oldest now standing on the hill, and an inscription in it dates from A.D. 1158; but Samprati, whom the Jainas represent as one of their greatest patrons, is said to have ruled at Ujjayini about the end of the third century B.C., and to have been the son of Kunala, Ashoka's third son, who, on his father's death, became ruler of the Panjab.

To the east of these, and on the face of the hill above, are other temples, among them an old one going by the name of Dharmasha of Mangrol, built of grey granite,—the image being also of granite. Near it is the ruined shrine of another, in which delicate granite columns rise from the corners of the *Sinhasana*, or throne, carved with many squatting figures, reminding one very forcibly of Bauddha rather than Jaina carving. Near this is the only shrine on this mount to Mahaviraswami—the twenty-fourth Tirthankara.

Returning to the entrance gate,—opposite the temple of Man Singha Bhoja Raja, and adjoining the temple of Neminatha is an enclosure with rooms at its entrance for the guard and a considerable number of other apartments in the court behind. This is called the *Mehel* of Khengar Rah—that prince having here built a summer retreat. In the wall of it is a pretty long inscription, the date unfortunately broken away. It begins with praising Girnar, and then goes on thus:—

> "Of Yadava race was Shri Mandalika, the lord of men, who enlarged the temple of Neminatha. From him was Nogan, whose sway extended over the nine divisions [of the peninsula]; he was munificent and bountiful. From him was Mahindra—fosterer of the land. In Prabhasa Pattana he repaired the temple of Somanatha. From him was Khengar, who plundered the fruit-tree of his enemy. His son was Jayasinghadeva. His was Mokal. His son was Molag, from whom was Mahipala. He had Mandalika, lord of the region (*mandala*) of Surashtra, magnificent as Bhoja," &c.

In the hot season many families go up from Junagadh and live in these apartments, making a sort of sanitarium of this enclosure. But as there are no such sanitary arrangements here as at Shatrunjaya, which is remarkable for its perfect cleanliness, Girnar, in the vicinity of the Jaina temples, during the hot season is filthy in the extreme.

* Or—"and one hears the murmur of gushing fountains" —*Vie de Hiouen Thsang*, Appendix.

KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 7TH AUGUST.

THE weather continues clear, which they say is needed for the completion of sowing operations.

The Kamdar of Gondul, Azum Dhooleerai Rugoonathrai, has, I hear, sent in his resignation of the appointment to the chief owing to his being so continually thwarted in his endeavours to effect reforms. Whether the Political Agent and the Government will under such circumstances permit of such a thing is more than I can at present say; but this much I can affirm, that if Dhooleerai leave, it will be a most difficult task to procure a fit successor. I may add that Dhooleerai was for a number of years in the employ of the Agency, where by his talent, tact, and respectability he earned the good-will of all the Political Agents under whom he served. Lieutenant Colonel Keatinge's estimate of him was such that he always, in cases where difficult questions were involved, availed himself of Dhooleerai's opinion and advice.

The Borahs appear to be a persecuted people in native states. In Cutch, the Rao will not permit of their religious and festive processions being conducted on horseback, and though that prohibition has been but lately removed here, the Mahajuns, who exercise undue influence in most of the states in this province, take it upon themselves, with the assistance of durbar officials, to oppress the Borahs in various ways—one of which I shall for the present cursorily notice. The Borahs of Gondul were ordered to cease working their oil mills during the approaching Shrawan, and when they remonstrated about the injustice of the measure, were, I hear, rather roughly handled. The matter was reported to the Kamdar, who expressed his inability in the absence of the Chief to issue any orders on the subject. Besides the Shrawun, the Borahs are prevented from pursuing their lawful calling for a period extending over four months in the year, which must as a matter of course tax their income most seriously. The Borahs, I hear, intend complaining of the oppression to the Political authorities.

A very necessary order has, I hear, been issued by the Political Agent to his subordinates ministerial officers, such as dufturdars, sheristedars, &c., enjoining them to avoid discussing with suitors in all matters connected with cases that may be pending adjudication. I am not aware whether any penalty is attached for disobedience, but I presume dismissal from the service is the utmost penalty that will be enforced. This order is calculated to throw cold water on the aspirations expectations of many intriguing persons, who were the habit of holding meetings at the houses of some such officials for evidently their own purposes, but it must establish a certain amount of order and system, which will be highly beneficial to the people and chiefs of the province, who are to a great extent swindled by crafty persons around them, who make them believe that justice cannot be had without paying for it.

There is a first class chief, who it is said is heavily in debt, and the people around him are said to have put him in this difficulty by squandering his resources on aërial projects which they made appear required payment, to officials more imaginary than real. In order to effectually stop chiefs being plundered in this way a better description of vakeels and kamdars should be engaged, and the chiefs compelled to do so.

FONTENELLE, when he was at the age of ninety, passed Madame Helvetius, whom he did not see, without saluting her. 'How little I ought to believe your compliments,' said the lady to him, after dinner, 'you actually passed me without looking at me.'—'Madame,' replied the antiquated beau, 'if I had looked at you, I never should have passed.'

THE FOREIGN SECRETARY.

WE announced last week that Mr. Seton-Karr contemplated going home at the end of September. He goes, we believe, in the first instance on leave on private affairs, but it is understood that he will not return. Mr. C. U. Aitchison has been summoned from England for the purpose of succeeding Mr. Seton-Karr as Foreign Secretary. The appointment is a good one and creditable to the Government.—*Pioneer.*

THE RANEE OF GONDUL.

WE have had much pleasure in hearing of the visits of English ladies to Her Highness the Ranee. The Ranees of Kattiawar are usually excluded from English society; and we may, therefore, regard this as a work of progress on the part of the Ranee of Gondul. She is moreover, a very intelligent person, quick and observant; and anxious to understand everything that is said in her presence. She is particularly anxious to hear English music. Her little daughter, of nine years of age, is being instructed in the English language by an efficient teacher, who also acts as interpreter to Her Highness. In addition to our pleasure at all that we have heard regarding the Ranee, we are encouraged by it to believe that much educational work is going on, in this quiet unobtrusive way, among the higher classes of native society.—*Deccan Herald.*

SCINDE SALT.

THE Deputy Collector of the Malabar objected the other day to this salt, and said that the people of his district looked with suspicion upon this innocent mineral. The Chemical Analyser to Government, however, thinks that it is of excellent quality, and, commercially speaking, very pure. In fact, he says that it is much more free from impurity than salt prepared by evaporation from sea water. He analysed a specimen, and his opinion of it is worth recording:—"It consisted of a mass of large white crystals which, with the exception of a thin exterior layer, was almost perfectly free from mechanical impurity. I failed to detect any bitter taste in the salt of which these crystals were composed. Specimens taken from the substance of the mass were found not to contain more than 35 per cent. of impurity, consisting chiefly of small quantities of lime, magnesia, and combined sulphuric acid."—*Madras Athenæum.*

LUCKNOW.

AUGUST 3.—We hear a rumour that after all it is not improbable that the great Durbar in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh will come off at Lucknow; there are reasons why a change of programme should come about, *viz.*, the comparative fertility of Oudh as compared with the North-Western Provinces, as also the easier provisioning of the troops and the mass of native retainers of the native feudatories and noblemen, who will doubtless muster strongly at the 1870 Durbar. On the other hand, Agra has advantages we cannot call in question, in respect to the abundant house accommodation available there, as also its situation in respect to outlying principalities and its generally central situation, whilst early arrangements might readily allow of the transport of any quantity of grain amply sufficing for all camp requirements.

AUGUST 5TH.—Colonel Chamberlain left here *en rou* to the hills yesterday. I understand he appeared in somewhat better health as he stood on the railway platform ere the train started.

It is not improbable that a memorial well subscribed, in the matter of Augustine, who was convicted at the last sessions of criminal breach of trust, will on an early date be forwarded to the Supreme Government. Seeing that his wife and family are entirely dependent upon him, the petition will not be ill-timed.

I understand that the Bickers difficulty is arranged. We are all glad to hear of it. Such bothers are best settled at home. The changes said to be about to take place in the *personnel* of the Commission, I think, is founded on fact; only I am not assured that the Small Cause Court and Deputy Commissionership will be filled up as stated. Perhaps a fresh importation of Civilians may come about.—*Pioneer.*

PRABAD MALA;

OR THE WIT AND WISDOM OF BENGALI RYOTS AND WOMEN AS SHEWN IN THEIR PROVERBS AND PROVERBIAL SAYINGS.

(*Continued.*)

IN *hope* is great misery, in no desire happiness.

In *hope* of winning play at dice. In hope I shaved off my beard.—*i.e.*, it is the custom to shave off the beard on adopting a new creed.

In *hope* of God's favour I burnt the house. In hope I shaved my beard. I go now from house to house to beg.

The young Jack tree having ripe fruit—a youth talking like an old man.

He is a night without a moon—*i.e.*, the Bengali title for nigger, or black fellow, applied to very dark men black fellows, or black Brahmans.

He is on the side of the victorious—*i.e.*, like the Vicar of Bray.

He is a fire of rags—*i.e.* a mere flash in the pan, like the crackling of thorns in a pot.

He is a tiger made of sugar. A person once went to call Madhu Sing; he forgot the name, and instead gave the meaning of *gur* for Madhu, *Byeagra* for Sing.

He is an image made of sugar—*i.e.*, of no use, but to be eaten.

He is like the fruit of the Dumur (*Ficus Racemosa.*) Like a snake's legs or mare's milk, not to be seen.

He is as benevolent as Karna. A Raja who gave all to the Brahmans, even sacrificing his son.

He is as skilful as an archer. Archery is gone out in Bengal except among the hill tribes.

He is as a crow at the new rice festival. The Hindus feed crows at the time of this festival, but the crow is not to be found when he is wanted, so on that day.

He is a shell cutter's saw—*i.e.*, which cuts both ways—*i.e.*, he runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds.

He only carries the covering for the trumpeter.

On seeing his face you must make atonement—*i.e.* his face is of evil omen. To see a wicked person is counted a sin among Hindus.

His mouth is a sweeper's shovel.

Dirt is removed by rubbing, but a filthy mind only by death.

I will beat you so that you cannot rise and eat your rice. (M.) Applied by Mussulmans to their food when angry.

Unable to fly, the *Shalik bird* is tame—*i.e.*, he makes a virtue of necessity.

As the bird flies I can count his feathers—*i.e.*, I can see through his cheating.

He is my uncle, Akrur—*i. e.* he is a relative and my enemy.

He is my *Srishthidar*—*i. e.*, my providence.

He is only the mákhál fruit—*i. e.*, beautiful outside, bitter within. *Sic.*—"Apples of Sodom."

He is a tiger in a tulsi grove,—the tulsi is sacred to religion and used by Vaishnah devotees.

He is a double back fellow—*i. e.*, he can bear adversity or prosperity.

He is fire in the heart of the tree—*i. e.*, a domestic pest.

He is my Jagat Set—*i. e.*, my banker. Jagat Set was the merchant prince of Bengal, the Rothschild of the last century.

He is as a frog in a corner—*i. e.*, lies in the corner of the house in the day—*i. e.*, a cockney in a well.

He is a red raddish—*i.e.*, beautiful but tasteless.

The blood is flowing from his thighs, he cries out—'My eyes."

Things are topsy-turvy, the thief tied up the master of the house.

Swimming in a jungle of Ulu or high rushes—*i. e.*, a thing impossible.

The females of Ula winnow of Santipuer wear a top knot; those of Nuddea shake hands; those of Kalighat strike. (W.)

He is not out of the shell yet—*i. e.* quite a youngster—unfledged.

Their connection is like that of the pumpkin and knife—*i. e.*, fire and water.

Through love of sweetmeats he eats even the leavings—*i. e.*, to do mean things for greed.

One intelligent man is equal to seven writers. (H.)

The rice pedal has fallen in our village and there is a headache in the next—*i. e.*, Tenterden steeple.

One son is like a blind man's staff.

One son is not a son, one rupi not a rupi, one eye no eye.

A tailless animal has the whole village full of his name.

Radha will not dance without a maund of oil—a Calcutta saying of a famous nautch girl called Radha, greatly run after by the rich babus.

Three cooks in one kitchen, the one who strains off the froth is likely to die of fatigue—*i. e.*, too many cooks spoil the broth.

How is this? girl—rise, I will give you in marriage—*i. e.*, a thing suddenly proposed requiring time.

Ah, your hand will stink if you kill this musk rat.

What! Has he seen the snake's five feet?

I will perform your funeral ceremony, your atonement, and your offering funeral cakes—*i. e.*, I will kill you.

It entered a needle, it came out a plough-share—*Sic.*, "the thin edge of the wedge,"—"*obstare principiis.*"

The shove of an elephant's foot—*i. e.*, the ease a great man can move with.

—*Abridged from the Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

A CENSUS OF OUDH.

THE *Pioneer* publishes a table exhibiting the first results of the Census taken in Oudh last February. The total population of the province is stated at 11,220,747, of which eight-ninths are Hindoos. The most populous district is Fyzabad, 1,441,028; and the least Oonao, 725,154; yet, curiously enough, though the latter has only half the population, it contains a greater number of masonry houses than the former—4,972 against 3,283. The population is of course most dense in the Lucknow district—706 to the square mile. Barabunkee comes next with 650. It is most sparse in Baraitch, 286; and Kheree, 242.

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Pioneer.*)

REPORT on the Police Administration of the Central Provinces for the year 1868. That bad harvests should breed thieves is, we agree with the Chief Commissioner, quite natural and cheerful, but we cannot tune our pipes so gaily when we learn that it was not the hungry persons who stole, or the starving who attacked the grain stores; in fact that the 17 per cent. increase in crime is not owing to the bad harvest. The Chief Commissioner is known to be a very able man, and this report shows him to be a very lenient and hopeful one. Though he much regrets that suspected wizards should be murdered, he takes comfort from the "sporadic character of the recorded cases." But for this comforting feature also he might have censured the police of the Central Provinces for falling off in their work; as it is, they escape, not being bad enough to be taken "very serious notice" of. "He thinks, however, that 11 per cent. is far too high a proportion for cases in which persons brought before magistrates have been discharged without trial," and so do we. We agree also with him when he says "he cannot feel satisfied that sufficient exertions have been made to recover stolen property, when only one-third of the property lost has been recovered." Not but that the Chief Commissioner can be stern at times, as we find in paragraph 10, where the District Superintendent of Mundla has been asking for an elephant. When Oliver Twist "asked for more," we read that Mr. Bumble nearly fainted, and on recovering very properly reprimanded the audacious urchin; but when an officer in charge of a district of 5,134 square miles, with half the population and twice the wild beasts (see Table G.) of any other district of its size, asks for an elephant to visit "the wilder parts," we grudge the censure, which might well have fallen elsewhere, and cannot but hope that the District Superintendent of Mundla has got his elephant.

THE SUPERSESSION OF BRITISH BY INDIAN COLONELS.

THE following are the principal appendices referred to in the Report (which we published *in extenso* yesterday) of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of the supersession of British Colonels by Colonels of Her Majesty's Indian Army:—

APPENDIX C.

List of Colonels of the British Forces serving in India who have been superseded in the rank of Major General by their juniors of the Indian Forces.

Name.	Corps.	Date of Rank as Colonel.	How employed.
		1858.	
Goodwyn	41st Foot ...	19th March	Cg. Bde. Pen.
Maxwell, G V ...	88th ,, ...	23rd ,, ...	,, ,, ,,
Macdonell	3rd Re. Brd.	20th July ...	,, ,, ,,
Raines...	95th Foot ...	20th ,, ...	,, ,, Bom.
Fenwick	10th ,, ...	26th ,, ...	,, ,, Mad.
Wyatt...	11th ,, ...	26th Oct. ...	Cg. Rt. Ben.
		1859.	
Turner	Unattached .	26th April ...	Cg. Bde Ben.
Longden	,, ...	26th ,, ...	Adj. Gen. ,,
		1860.	
Forest...	Unattached..	8th March	Cg. Bde. Ben.
Gordon	91st Foot ...	31st August.	,, Rt. Maj.
Stannus	20th Hsrs ...	18th Nov. ...	,, Bde. Ben.
		1861.	
Pratt	23rd Foot ...	23rd Jan. ...	Cg. Bde. Bom
McMahon	26th ,, ...	4th May ...	,, Rt. Ben.
Maxwell, G H ...	88th ,, ...	11th June ...	,, ,, ,,
		1862.	
Addison	2nd Foot ...	16th Feb. ...	Cg. Rt. Bom.
Bright...	19th ,, ...	1st May ...	,, ,, Ben.
Watson	82nd ,, ...	21st July ...	,, ,, Bom.
Glynn...	3rd Rfl. Bde.	29th October.	,, ,, Ben.

Commanding Brigades	9
,, Regiments	8
Adjutant General, Bengal	1
Total...	18

APPENDIX D.

List of forty-five Colonels for promotion to the rank of Major General, and the cost of such promtoion.

Regimental Rank Names.	Whether on Full or Half-pay.	Total Cost.
		£ s. d.
Maj Prince of Saxe Weimar	Grenr Gds...	1 5 0
Lt.-Col Sir E R Wetherall	Unattached	0 14 0
Lt Col A Little	H p, 9th Lans...	0 12 6
,, J Douglas	,, Dep Batt...	0 14 0
,, Sir J Douglas ...	Unattached ...	0 14 0
,, H C B Daubeney	H p, 71st Foot	0 14 0
Major Hon R W P Curzon	,, Grenr Gds ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col T Tapp	103rd Foot ...	1 5 0
,, Sir T W M'Mahon	H p, 5th Dn Gds	0 12 6
Lt.-Col A Maxwell ...	,, 46th Foot	0 14 0
,, R T Farren ...	Depot Battalion	0 14 0
,, R Wardlaw ...	H p, 1st Drns...	0 12 6
,, J T Grant ...	,, 18th Foot	0 14 0
,, A Low... ...	,, Partr. Serv	0 4 0
,, P Hill... ...	,, Rifle Brde	0 14 0
,, Sir E H Greathed	Unattached ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col Sir J Jones ...	I F O..	0 14 0
,, W N Custance ...	H p, Cav Dep...	0 12 6
,, A C Bentinck ...	I F O...	0 14 0
,, Sir R D Kelly ...	H p, 34th Foot	0 14 0
,, J R Stuart... ...	,, 21st ,, ...	0 14 0
,, Hon R Rollo ...	Unattached ...	0 14 0
Maj. E H F Pocklington.	H p., 52nd Foot	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. Sir C W D Staveley	,, 44th ,, ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col H. T. Warre ...	,, 57th ,, ...	0 14 0
,, J E Goodwyn ...	41st Foot ...	0 14 0
,, R De Salis ...	H p., 8th Hrs ...	0 12 6
,, A T Hayland, ...	,, 56th Foot ...	0 14 0
,, G V Maxwell, ...	88th Foot ...	0 14 0
Major E S Smith ...	Unattached ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. E R Jeffreys	Depot Batt ...	0 14 0
Major Hon. F Colborne.	H p. 6th Foot ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir G G Foley	,, 44th ,, ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. C R Egerton...	,, Depot Batt ...	0 14 0
,, E Elmhirst ...	,, ,, ...	0 14 0
,, R C H Taylor ...	I F O	0 14 0
,, R N Tinley ...	H p, Cape Rifles ...	0 14 0
,, E A Somerset ...	Unattached ...	0 14 0
,, A C Goodenough.	H p, Depot Batt ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. P L M'Dougall	,, Cdn. Rifles ...	0 14 0
Lt.-Col. A MacDonell	Seconded R Bde ...	0 14 0
,, J A R Raines ...	,, 95th Foot ...	0 14 0
,, W Fenwick ...	,, 10th ,, ...	0 14 0
,, J A Street ...	H p, Depot Batt ...	0 14 0
,, C Herbert ...	Retired, 54th Foot ...	0 14 0
Total per Diem.........	......	32 4 6
Total per Annum......	......	11,762 2 6

APPENDIX E.

Combined List of the Major Generals of the British and Indian Armies, showing the date each Officer was promoted to the rank of Colonel and to the rank of Major General, from the date of the Amalgamation Warrant, viz., 1st January, 1862.

Names.	Date of Promotion to	
	Colonel.	Maj-Gen.
	Nov. 1854.	Jan 1862
W Trevelyan, Bom. Cavalry *b*	28	1
F Rawcroft, C. B., B. Infantry *b*.	28	1
		Feb 1862
E Rowley Hill *a*	28	2
G William Key *a*	28	6
E Pole *a*	28	16
		Mar 1862
F Holt Robe, C. B., *a*	28	14
		May 1862
Sir R Walpole *a*	28	30
		June 1862
A J Lawrence *a*	28	1
Hon'ble G Cadogan *a*	28	3
H Troup, B Infantry *b* ...	28	10
G J Jameson, Bom Infantry *b*.	28	15
J C H Gisbone *a*	28	28
		July 1862
W M Ramsay, B Infantry *b*	28	1
C P Ainslie *a*	28	7
H Lyson, Bom Infantry *b* ...	28	16
		Aug 1862
Sir A Bogle, Kt., B Infantry *b*.	28	2
F Murray *a*	28	13
Hon'ble A N Hood *a* ...	28	19
		Sep 1862
D Russell *a*	28	3
R A Bayly, Bom Infantry *b* ...	28	6
	Sep 1862	
A M Burmester *a*	3	23
	Nov 1854	Oct 1862
D Simpson, B Infantry *b*	28	2
H Shirley *a*	28	24
		Nov 1862
W S Newton *a*	28	6
G Dixon *a*	28	7
E C W W Milman *a*	28	9
S Perceval *a*	28	9
H Cooper *a*	28	9
R Rumley *a*	28	9
Rt Hon'ble Sir H. Storks *a* ...	28	12
E A Cumberlege, B Infantry *b*.	28	22
		Dec 1862
J Macdonald, B. Infantry *b*	28	12
T C Smith *a*	28	21
		Jan 1863
Hon'ble G C W Forester *a* ...	28	29
E C Hodge, C B, *a*	28	30
		Feb 1863
T Crombie *a*	28	5
H D Doherty *a*	28	8
A H Ferryman *a*	28	12
W J Ridley, S F Guards *a* ...	28	13
		Mar 1863
W R Faber *a*	28	9
Sir C S Stuart, B Infantry *b* ...	28	12
T H Shuldham, B Infantry *b*	28	18
T J Galloway *a*...	28	27

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APPENDIX E.—(*Continued.*)

Names.	Date of Promotion to Colonel.	Date of Promotion to Maj-Gen.
Sir J Garvock a	28	April 1863 1
W Jones a	28	1
J Butler, B Infantry b	28	3
C Sinney b	28	17
Hon'ble A H Gordon a	28	June 1863 8
J Haughton, B Infantry b	28	10
W Lang b	28	29
C Cotton a	28	July 1863 6
M Smith a	28	Sep 1863 9
H Bates a	28	Oct 1863 9
T M Wilson a	28	Jan 1864 7
G Staunton a	28	12
W C M'Leod, M Infantry b	28	18
C Crutchley a	28	31
W Hamilton a	28	Feb 1864 3
C R Scott a	28	21
M K Atherley a	28	Mar 1864 12
Sir T Chute a	28	April 1864 9
W G Brown a	28	29
H Jervis a	28	May 1864 17
C Troup, B Infantry b	28	26
G A Baillie, M Infantry b	28	28
J Welshman, B Infantry b	28	June 1864 25
M W Smith a	28	July 1864 4
Sir N B Chamberlain b	28	Aug 1864 5
J M Perceval a	28	8
H W Stisted a	28	10
D Babington, M Infantry b	28	17
P M S Guy a	28	Sept 1864 9
J Seymour a	28	10
C Stewart a	28	Oct 1864 3
F R A Freeman, M Infantry b	28	21
J L Denis a	28	23
C R Sackville, Lord West a	28	29
F P Haines a	28	25
W Radcliffe a	28	Dec 1864 9
J A Lambert a	28	27
W F Beatson, B Infantry b	28	Jan 1864 8
W O'G Haly a	28	12
H P Raymond a	28	Feb 1864 6
Lord H H M Percy a	28	10
W C B Napier a	28	Mar 1864 9
J E Landers, B Infantry b	28	12
C H Ellice a	28	23
E R Mainwaring, B S Corps b	May 1855 7	Mar 1865 23
H R Jones a	Nov 1854 28	April 1865 2
A Tucker, B S Corps b	April 1856 2	9
Sir T Biddulph a	Nov 1854 28	May 1865 31
P Harris, B S Corps b	June 1856 8	June 1865 13
J Travers, B Infantry b	Dec 1856 6	July 1865 23
C Hagart a	Nov 1854 28	28
T M Steele a	June 1857 20	Aug 1865 17
J Liptrap, B Infantry b	Nov 1854 28	22
W Chambre a	28	28
Hon'ble A C Legge a	28	28
M Dalyell a	28	28
J Creagh a	28	28
H S Stephens a	28	31
J M'Queen a	28	5
C Smith a	28	5
J Gibson a	28	5
E Last a	28	5
F P Dunne a	28	Sep 1865 26
R J P Vassal a	28	26
J P Sparks a	28	26
H Marshal, M Infantry b	June 1857 20	Oct 1865 9
J Liddell, Bom Infantry b	Nov 1854 28	20
R Chetwode a	28	24
J P Westropp a	28	24
E Darnell, M S Corps b	June 1857 20	Nov 1865 20
E C Fletcher a	Nov 1854 28	Jan 1866 12
J Scargill a	28	12
R Lewin a	28	12
S Tyron a	28	14
T Williams a	28	14
R Wilbraham a	28	26
H. Palmer, B Staff Corps b	July 1857 28	Feb 1866 7
D Pott a	Aug 1857 28	15
W Irvin a	Nov 1854 28	Mar 1866 3
F Adams a	28	4
J E Brunker a	28	10
H D Griffiths a	28	31
J W Smith a	28	April 1866 20
L S O'Connor a	28	24
F D George a	Nov 1857 23	May 1866 6
P T Cherry, M Cavalry b	Nov 1854 28	27
J York a	28	June 1866 17
H D O'Halloran a	28	19
H R H Frederick of S-Holstein a	Nov 1857 28	July 1866 3
P K McSkinner, B S Corps b	28	July 1866 23
W K Mulcaster, B S Corps b	Nov 1854 28	26
O Cavenagh, B S Corps b	Nov 1857 14	Sep 1866 17
J H E Dalrymple a	Dec 1857 28	Oct 1866 28
J S Paton, B S Corps b	28	29
H J Pelly, Bombay b	Jan 1858 19	Nov 1866 6
J M B F Tyler, B S Corps b	Mar 1858 14	13
R R Younghusband, Bom. S Corps b	Nov 1854 28	Dec 1866 6
H H Graham a	April 1858 28	Jan 1867 20
J D Macpherson, B Infantry b	Nov 1854 28	28
H Razey a	28	Feb 1867 4
G Campbell a	June 1858 19	12
P Shirbrick, M Infantry b	July 1858 29	26
R N Faunce, M S Corps b	Nov 1854 28	Mar 1867 8
J J Bisset a	Oct 1858 13	13
J W Bayley, M S Corps b	April 1859 26	April 1867 5
C Reid b	July 1859 20	July 1867 3
W B Wemyss, B Cavalry b	Nov 1854 28	6
J Armstrong a	28	Sep 1867 3
E A Holdrich a	28	Dec 1867 8
R N Phillips a	June 1860 8	9
G P Wish, Bom S Corps b	Aug 1860 31	15
G Malcolm, Bom Infantry b	Nov 1854 28	Jan 1868 1
Sir A H Horsford a	28	1
W D P Patton a	28	21
J G Carey a	28	28
Hon'ble P E Herbert a	Oct 1860 14	[illegible]
E L Russell, Bom Infantry b	Nov 1854 28	30
A Bolton a	28	31
Sir H B Edwardes, B Infy b	Oct 1860 18	Feb 1868 6
D E Mackirdy a	Dec 1860 16	21
H F Dunsford, B Infantry b	April 1861 18	22
C Birdwood, Bom Infantry b	Nov 1861 6	Mar 1 868 6
G W Bishop, B Infantry b	Jan 1862 1	6
G Ramsay, B S Corps b	[illegible]	6
H Pritchard, M S Corps b	[illegible]	6
H W Matthews, B Infantry b	[illegible]	6
C T Chamberlain, B S Corps b	April 1862 14	6
J D Stewart, Bom Infantry b	20	6
C B Prior, Bengal b	June 1862 [illegible]	6
H B Lumsden, B S Corps b	15	6
G DeSaumarez, M Infantry b	July 1862 [illegible]	6
J S Brownrigg a	Nov 1854 28	Mar 1868 13
W M S McMurdo a	28	27
W Munro a	28	29
A C Errington a	Oct 1862 [illegible]	April 1868 9
F W Burroughs, B Infantry b	5	9
C A Edwards a	Nov 1854 28	19
S T Christie a	28	21
W K Babington, M Infantry b	Dec 1862 12	22
W M Wood a	Nov 1854 28	May 1868 1
H Smyth a	28	9
S Briggs, M S Corps b	Jan 1863 9	June 1868 28
Lord Mark Kerr a	[illegible]	July 1868 12
H W Whitfield a	[illegible]	Aug 1868 13
L S Hough, Bom S Corps b	Jan 1863 [illegible]	16
F Wilkie a	Nov 1854 28	25
H P de Bathe a	28	29
H W Blake, M Infantry b	Mar 1863 [illegible]	Oct 1868 19
R G Taylor, B S Corps b	April 1863 3	28
W F Nuthall, B Infantry b	[illegible]	Nov 1868 9
R Waddy a	Nov 1854 21	10
M Galwey, M Infantry b	May 1863 [illegible]	18
T H Tidy a	Nov 1854 28	22
R Haythorne a	28	23
T Brooke a	28	28
H Dalrymple White a	28	Dec 1868 2
W S R Norcott a	June 1855 29	10
D Lysons a	July 1855 17	27
W L Earl of Longford a	17	31

a British Officers. b Indian Officers.

PRINCE ALAMAYO IN CALCUTTA.

A KING in *embryo* is now in our midst. Prince Alamayo—the son of Theodore of Abyssinia—is to be seen nightly in knickerbockers, eating ices and heading the table at the Great Eastern.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

JOUDPORE.

WE (*Pioneer*) hear from Joudpore that the Maharajah has had a severe attack resembling cholera, but that he has recovered, and on the 25th July reached Mount Aboo on a visit to the Agent of the Governor-General in Rajpootana. There is a probability that the differences between the Maharajah and his Chiefs will be adjusted by the intervention of Colonel Brooke, whose patience and considerateness in the investigation of the complaints and recriminations brought before him are highly spoken of. There has been rain, but in no great quantity; the clouds, however, were dark and heavy. The thermometer averaged 86°.

THE COMMAND AT MHOW.

WE hear from Mhow that Major-General F. Adams, C. B., having obtained two months' privilege leave to Poona, made over the command of the station to Colonel Seymour, C.B., on the 2nd instant, and of the division to Brigadier-General Sealy, Commanding at Nusseerabad. It is to be hoped the Major-General will profit by the change of air, otherwise we understand he will have to leave India. The Major-General is accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Captain Angelo, Colonel Hewett, Assistant Adjutant-General, Mhow Division, is ordered to Nusseerabad during the time General Sealy commands. At Indore, up to the 1st August, fourteen inches had fallen. The weather, though damp, was pleasant.—*Pioneer.*

SIRDAR ISMAEL KHAN.

(*Pioneer.*)

AMONG the conflicting rumours regarding Sirdar Mahomed Ismael Khan's conspiracy against the Ameer, it is very difficult to satisfy oneself as to the exact truth. The following may, however, we think, in most respects be relied on. About the middle of last month Sirdar Ismael Khan left Cabul for his fort in the neighbouring village of Chardehee, notoriously very dissatisfied with the diminution of his power. He thence wrote to some of his friends in the city, who were at the same time known to be loyal to the Ameer, asking them to visit him and hear his complaints. With the Ameer's consent they did so, and on their return represented that the Sirdar claimed the restoration of his jagheer and of his military command, or else permission to quit the kingdom. The Ameer refused both demands, but engaged to allow the Sirdar Rs. 10,000 a month, and ratified the promise by a formal sealed document. Ismael Khan then returned apparently in better temper to the city to the house of Lalla Mahomed Kasim Khan; but shortly afterwards a letter from Ismael Khan to Futteh Mahomed Khan, one of the most influential inhabitants of Cabul, was delivered by the latter to the Ameer, in which the Sirdar invited him to take arms and join him in a religious war. In this letter no mention was made of the Ameer, but the latter felt that he was none the less the party threatened, and accordingly he ordered the house in which Ismael Khan resided to be surrounded, and the Sirdar himself taken prisoner. Futteh Mahomed Khan, however, who had revealed the letter, interceded for Ismael Khan's life, and though further information showed that the Sirdar's plot embraced his own assassination, the Ameer promised to spare his life. Sirdar Ismael Khan asked permission to proceed *via* Candahar to Persia, and the Ameer at first agreed to this. Subsequently he seems to have thought that the turbulent Sirdar would be safer under British surveillance, and he was sent under charge of Sirdar Shere Ali Khan, Candaharee, with 500 sowars towards Kohat. But he never reached British territory. Whether by collusion or not, he escaped and fled northward. As a conspiracy, the affair seems to have been insignificant. No one joined Ismael Khan. It seems to have been a conspiracy *of one.* There was no popular rising at the time in Ismael Khan's favour, and no discontent afterwards at his arrest. The truth is probably that Ismael Khan had delayed too long—he had lost his opportunity. He should have rebelled while still in command of his *corps d'armée*, or at any rate before he had been dispossessed of his jagheer.

BOMBAY.

THE FIRE AT COLABA.—Smoke is still observed now and then issuing from the building, in consequence of a number of cotton bales lying there having been affected by the fire.

BROACH COLLECTORATE.—From the weather report of the Broach collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th July, we learn that the fall of rain was not sufficient. Public health was reported to be good. There was no cattle disease prevalent.

FIRE.—On Tuesday night last a fire broke out in a stable at Cammatteepoora, which was entirely destroyed. There were two manual engines and one fire-engine brought, and the fire was extinguished in about half an hour. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 1,000.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—At the Small Cause Court yesterday, before the First Judge, Ramchunder Keshowjee, Crishnath Narayen, and Madhowrow Morojee sued Seetabaee, widow, and surviving executrix of the late Ragoonath Luxamonjee, to recover Rs. 1,000, the amount of a legacy of Government paper, bequeathed to the Purbhoo Seminary by the late Ragoonath Luxamonjee by his last will and testament. The Judge, after a careful investigation of the case, gave verdict for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with costs. Mr. Khunderao appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Abraham for the defendant.

POONA COLLECTORATE.—We see from the weather report of the Poona collectorate, for the fortnight ending 31st July, that the fall of rain was abundant in the Mawul talooka and good in the Joonere, Haveilly, Kheir and Poorundhur talookas. Transplanting of rice was in progress in the above districts, and was nearly completed in the Kheir talooka. The bajree crops in the Kheir and Poorundhur talookas were promising. The crops in the Indapoor, Seroor and Bhimthurry talookas, where there was little or no rain, had slightly suffered. Cholera prevailed in some villages of Kheir, Haveilly, Poorundhur, Bhimthurry ad Seroor talookas, and cattle disease to a slight extent in the Moolsee Petta under Haveilly.

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

AT the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices held yesterday afternoon—Mr. C. E. Chapman in the chair—the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner came on for consideration. A lengthy discussion took place regarding the form in which the accounts were presented in the report, and several other matters having been referred to the report was received and recorded.

CHARGE OF FORGING A MAGISTRATE'S NAME.

MR. R. H. SHOWELL, the Second Magistrate, appeared in the Fort Police Court yesterday and laid the following information before Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate:—

I am Second Magistrate of Police and a Justice of the Peace of the city of Bombay. On the 29th of last month a Mahomedan calling himself Oosman Khan bin Mahomed Khan presented himself in the Girgaum Police Court and offered to be surety for the appearance before the High Court of two prisoners who had been committed to stand their trial at the next Sessions. He produced this deed of sale marked A, and bill marked B, to deposit as a guarantee that he was in a position to sustain the obligation. In reply to a question by me he said that the deed was the original one; but on my telling him that it was not, he replied that it was a copy, and that the original was in the Collector's office. I told him that originals were not kept in the Collector's office. He then said that he would produce the original, and left the court. The signature attached to the endorsement on the deed A is evidently a rough imitation of my own signature, as I was acting Collector of Bombay in April, 1860, but the name has been incorrectly written. It is in a style of writing different to that of the endorsement, and the ink used is darker than that used in writing the endorsement. The deed A differs in some respects from a copy signed by the present acting Collector which I hand in marked C, as will be seen on a comparison of the two. The endorsement on the deed A is an unintelligible and incomplete transcript of the endorsement on the deed C. The said Oosman Khan bin Mahomed Khan has not yet returned to explain the circumstances under which he presented the deed A, although I have caused enquiries to be made after him; and I have reason to believe that he used the deed for an illegal purpose. I therefore charge him with forgery and fraudulently and dishonestly using and attempting to use as genuine a document which he knows or had reason to believe to be a forged document; and I deem it my duty to apply to this court in order that the said Oosman Khan bin Mahomed Khan may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

A warrant was issued.

COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

THE following interesting papers were yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press:—

From J. Pinkerton, Esq., M.D., Superintendent General of Vaccination, Bombay Presidency, to Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, Esq., Secretary to the Bombay Association; dated Bombay, 21st July, 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, desiring me to favour you, for the information of the managing committee of the Bombay Association, with such statistics as you can furnish, showing whether since the introduction of compulsory vaccination in the different countries of Europe the death rate from all causes has decreased, and to what extent, and if such decrease is attributable chiefly to compulsory vaccination or other causes.

2. I apprehend that this question should have been put thus—*Does vaccination in those countries in which it has been practised decrease the death rate in early and middle life,—and so prolong more lives to old age?*

3. Vaccination could not, nor could any agent or means whatever, reduce the total death from all causes, because a hundred persons must die for every hundred born. But vaccination, although unable to prevent eventual death, prevents in nearly all cases death by small-pox, and so helps to remove the time of death in the mass from early and middle life to old age,—that is to say, it prevents death from small-pox in early life, and gives the protected a chance of reaching old age, and as far as can be gathered from medical testimony, vaccination never increases, but in some cases diminishes the susceptibility or liability to other diseases; still those who are saved from an early death from small-pox must ultimately die of some other diseases, and the deaths will go to increase the number dying from those diseases, just as a man saved from drowning at the age of twenty may live to sixty and die of pneumonia, and so increase the number of deaths by pneumonia insead of by drowning.

4. There is not a tittle of evidence in the literature of the small-pox and vaccination to show that the lives saved in early life by vaccination are commensurately lost in early life by other diseases.

5. The "expectation of life" has increased where ever vaccination has been practised; and, this not only owing to vaccination, but to other sanitary measures as well, which have followed on civilization.

6. In London, the deaths from all causes are shown in the following table:—

Period.		Death rate per 1,000 living.
A.	1629 to 35	500
B.	1660 to 79	800
C.	1728 to 57	520
D.	1771 to 80	500
E.	1801 to 10	292
F.	1835 to 5	320
G.	1846 to 54	249

It would be unfair of me to lead the committee to believe that vaccination alone had created such a mighty change for the better in the 200 years; but it will be observed that the greatest reduction dates from the commencement of the practice of vaccination, which has with other factors contributed its share, and this share may be estimated when it is known that in 1771-80 one-tenth of the total deaths occurred from small-pox.

7. In Sweden a great reduction of the death rate per 1,000 living has also in the last hundred years taken place as shown by the table below:—

Period.	Annual mortality per every 1,000 living.
1755 to 75	28·9
1776 to 95	26·8
1821 to 40	23·3
1841 to 50	20·5

8. As I have already said, "all must die," and the object of every sanitary measure is, not to prevent ultimate death, but to prevent immediate death and prolong life.

The following table shows that in the past hundred and odd years there has been what has been called a *deplacement de la Mortatite*, that is to say, many die in old age, instead of in infancy, early and middle life:—

Composition of 1,000 deaths in London at two different periods.

Ages.	Bills of Mortality 1728—43.	Registration of City of London. 1848—55.
0—5	455	375
5—10	36	42
10—20	31	42
20—30	76	63
30—40	91	80
40—50	93	90
50—60	82	92
60—70	62	100
over 70	74	116

9. To enable the young to live to old age and avoid the dangers of a loathsome disease is the object of vaccination.

10. I trust the Bombay Association will give me their support in endeavouring to persuade Government to pass a Vaccination Act, so that every human effort may be made to prevent such a loss of life as small-pox inflicted on Bombay during the past twelve months.

11. It is necessary for me to say that I have altered the form of your question, because there are no statistics in existence, nor do I think there ever can be to show definitely and precisely the exact effect which vaccination has had in diminishing the death rates in those countries in which vaccination has been made compulsory, and I have thought it better to give the foregoing figures which, I hope, will meet the object of the (——) Committee, than merely to say I could not offer any statistics at all.—I have, &c.,

J. PINKERTON, M.D.,
Surgeon, Superintendent General of Vaccination.

From the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to Government, General Department, Bombay, 30th July 1869.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council letter No. 563, dated 21st instant, from the Superintendent of Vaccination to the Secretary to the Bombay Association, on compulsory vaccination, with reference to Dr. Pinkerton's recent meeting with the Association, at which he subject of the necessity for a compulsory Vaccination Act for Bombay was discussed.—I have, &c.,

A. WRIGHT,
Inspector General, Indian Medical Department.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 10th, 6-30 P.M.—Mail steamer Candia sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 10th, 5-30 P.M.—Mail steamer Malta sailed for Australia.

GALLE, 11th, 11-30 A.M.—Mail steamer Mongolia sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 11th, 12-30 P.M.—Mail steamer Columbian sailed for China.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 26th July, to Saturday, 7th August, 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheel Tax	10,152	2	0
House Rate	71,204	1	1
Municipal Certificate Tax	9,866	0	0
Police Rate	21,032	6	2
Lighting do.	20,805	11	9
Water do.	13,204	3	7
Halalcore Cess	20,976	4	7
Market Fees	4,670	12	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licenses, &c.	......		
Miscellaneous Fees	2,723	4	5
Fines and Penalties	681	6	6
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	14,255	0	0
Town Duties	10,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,99,661	4	1

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

FORT POLICE COURT.—11TH AUGUST.

(Before NANA MOROJEE, Esq.)

FALSE PRETENCES—Jeevan Moorar, a groom, was charged with obtaining by false pretences twenty rupees in cash belonging to Nanabhoy Pandoorung, and was, on conviction, sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

THEFT.—Bhickoo Ganoo, a cart-driver, was charged with stealing a saree belonging to Abey, woman, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT—11TH AUGUST.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFTS.—Hyder Meera was charged with stealing a cap belonging to Khaja Alli. It appears that the prisoner pledged the cap with a Marwarree for one rupee. When he was arrested by a policeman, he admitted having committed the offence. He was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fourteen days.—Abdoolla Mussoor, a vagrant, was charged with stealing a piece of wearing apparel and six annas in cash belonging to Calipha Govinda, and was, on conviction, sentenced to seven days' imprisonment.—Rajoo Russool, a cart-driver, was charged with stealing five dhoturs belonging to Withoo Ragoojee. The prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to fourteen days rigorous imprisonment.

OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—Ismael Budroo, a labourer, was charged with attempting to defraud the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company by continuing his journey in a third-class carriage on the 11th instant without having paid his fare. The defendant pleaded guilty, and was fined three rupees, or, in default of payment of fine to suffer seven days' imprisonment.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 11th, 12 P. M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 9th August, via Russia, 6th August.

POONA.

AFTER a few days of disagreeable heat, the rain has again come to refresh and fertilise. A settled and general rain has set in, which seems to place the promise of an abundant harvest, so fairly given by the plentiful early rain, beyond the reach of disappointment. Our grain dealers understand this so well that they are letting down the prices of their hoarded stores. Certainly, if the latter rain be as abundant as the early fall has been, we shall have such a harvest as has not been witnessed for many a year past.

Poona was, perhaps, never before so well filled as it is this season. It may fairly be said to be packed. There is not a house, nor part of a house, available while there are many persons and families seeking for quarters. The station is as gay as it is crowded. We have now in immediate prospect the Governor's ball, the second assembly, the artillery's ball, the regatta the club ball, the races, and many other gaieties of less note. Strangers amongst us are in ecstacies with our climate, our amusements, our society, our everything. Poona is certainly *facile princeps* of Indian stations, hardly second to Simla itself in its best estate.—*Deccan Herald*, August 11.

LORD NAPIER AT OOSSOOR.

OOSOOR, 28TH JULY, 1869.

IN continuation of my communication of yesterday's date, I send you a further account of Lord Napier's visit to this place. His Excellency drove down from Madegheri at about 4 P.M. accompanied by the Honorable Mr. Ellis, Mr. Price, the Sub-Collector, and Dr. Miller. The first place he inspected was the Sub-Collector's Cutcherry in the Fort. At the gate was put up a well finished arch bearing the remarkable declaration that—"*All things are good under a good Ruler.*" The next inscription that accosted the eye was "*God bless you.*" At first entrance were assembled the officials connected with that Cutcherry, with the sub-division sheristadar at their head, to pay their respects to His Excellency. Inside the hall was another motto prominently put up. This was "*L'affaire s'acheve*," which being translated into English means "*The business is going forward.*" His Excellency walked through the Cutcherry hall looking at the records, &c., and before leaving the place, made certain enquiries regarding the Beriz of the sub-division and other matters affecting the welfare of the people. How the mottoes agreed with him I am not in a position to say, but from a twinkle in his august eyes, I should imagine that he had satisfied himself that all things but mottoes are good under a good ruler. His Excellency next inspected the talook Cutcherry in the town, where in addition to the greetings of a large crowd he was welcomed by half a dozen mottoes placarded on the walls of the Cutcherry building. These were variously worded but none without the word "Welcome" mixed up some way or other. As he entered the Cutcherry, His Excellency was told to "*judge us by our deeds*" put up in large letters in a conspicuous part where it could scarcely have failed to attract attention. After going round the Cutcherry and inspecting the record rooms, His Excellency expressed himself much pleased with the state in which every thing was kept. He then got into the carriage and proceeded to the talook school which is situated at the other end of the town.—*Madras Mail.*

MORE SHARE BROKERS FINED.

IN the Fort Police Court yesterday, six native share-brokers were charged before the Chief Magistrate with creating a nuisance by obstructing the thoroughfare in Meadow Street.

The Magistrate—to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, who appeared for the defence—Well, are you going to fight it, Mr. Pestonjee?

Mr. Pestonjee—They shall never again offend the laws, your Worship.

The Magistrate—I understand you admit the offence? I am very sorry to punish men conducting themselves in a respectable way, but both myself and Mr. Nana Morojee have agreed to impose a fine of Rs. 10 in all such offences. I have threatened to impose more, but have never done so, but I must fine them that amount.

Mr. Pestonjee—If your Worship intends to fine these men, we would rather have the evidence before your Worship as to how far the defendants are concerned; and I am instructed that arrangements are in progress by which your Worship will hear no more of such cases.

The Magistrate—I am very glad to hear it.

Mr. Pestonjee—There are some special circumstances in this case, and because some share-brokers have obstructed the thoroughfare that is no reason why the present defendants should be fined.

The Magistrate—I understood you to admit they had been there.

Mr. Pestonjee—What I say is this—they will not do so in future.

The Magistrate—Well, I am happy to hear that.

Mr. Pestonjee—And if your Worship will give a little warning it will have greater effect on their mind.

The Magistrate—I will give a warning too. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pestonjee—It is a matter of notoriety that when a fine is imposed it is not the defendants that actually pay it.

The Magistrate—It is very proper that it should be borne all round. I will give a warning in addition to the fine if you think that will do good, for it would not be fair not to impose a fine after having begun the system of fining.

Mr. Pestonjee—In a case like this I think admonishing would have greater effect than any fine. Your Worship and Mr. Nana Morojee have tried the fines, and if your Worship on this occasion tries an admonition I think it will have a different effect.

The Magistrate—Oh, but I will fine too. I sincerely hope they will not be here again, but they must submit to this fine.

Mr. Pestonjee—If your Worship is satisfied on the evidence that they did anything more than your Worship or I would have done in going along the street——

The Magistrate—I am quite satisfied they did more—they were standing.

Mr. Pestonjee—No, sir; they were walking along.

The Magistrate—Yes; walking backwards and forwards, and constituting part of that great crowd we have all seen from time to time, and which is an obstruction of a public thoroughfare. If six men choose to go to the front of this office and talk there I have said to the executive police I would not thank them to bring them up, but it is different with that great crowd in Meadow Street. I see each offender is liable to a fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Pestonjee—So far as I see, the Penal Code does not alter the law as to nuisances. The law here is just the same as in England as to nuisances, and if your Worship finds a case similar to this in which a fine has not been imposed——

The Magistrate—At what stage of this discussion are we? I understood you to plead guilty, and the moment I am to pass sentence you begin your argument.

Mr. Pestonjee—There must have been a misunderstanding. I understood your Worship to ask if I was to retire.

The Magistrate—Well, between you and me I thought the notoriety of this nuisance was such that a gentleman of your sense would not have cared about a contention on the subject.

Mr. Pestonjee—It is a part of the duty we have here. A man living outside the Fort may have a different idea from those who are in it; but so far as I can see, the defendants are to be held criminially punishable for an offence that I have no doubt your Worship will say does not come within the section.

The Magistrate—Oh, bless me; if we are to go on we had better have the evidence. I will hear you, but I withdraw the intimation about the Rs. 10 fine and I will let you know what it is to be at the end of the discussion. Call the evidence, Mr. Moffat.

Havildar A 4 was then called and he deposed that he knew the defendants.

Mr. Pestonjee here interrupting, said that he would leave the case in the Magistrate's hands.

The Magistrate—Well, I understand you to plead guilty to this obstruction of the public thoroughfare? Either do that or let the case go on.

Mr. Pestonjee—I may say I only do this—if your Worship has power to levy a fine.—

The Magistrate—Not unless you plead guilty.—

Mr. Pestonjee—Well, your Worship, these persons are servants with salaries of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 a month.

The Magistrate—But I understood you to say the fine is to be paid out of a general contribution.

Mr. Pestonjee—That is the general rule.

The Magistrate—And a very proper one.

Mr. Pestonjee—But the other brokers may not be so liberal in this case as they have been in the other cases, sir. We throw ourselves on the mercy of the Court.

The Magistrate—There is no wish to inflict a heavy penalty.

Mr. Pestonjee—If they come here again committing the same offence——

The Magistrate—Then, I will fine them Rs. 200 each In the meantime I impose the small fine of Rs. 10. Now sit down.

Mr. Pestonjee—That will be a month's earnings—very hard earnings.

The Magistrate—Well, that is the conclusion of the case, Mr. Pestonjee.

THE FALSE GEOGRAPHY OF CENTRAL ASIA.

AT a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, at which Sir Henry Rawlinson read a paper on Central Asia, Lord Strangford gave a minute and highly interesting account of the famous forgery by which a false geography of that part of the world was palmed off upon a credulous public. We quote the speech from the report published by the Society:—

Lord Strangford addressed himself more particularly to the remark of Sir Henry Rawlinson,—that there is a true and a false geography of these countries. The true geography had grown piece by piece, in a way that was highly satisfactory to contemplate. It may be said to have had for its first beginning in modern and scientific times, the well known itinerary of Izzet Ullah, despatched on special service of inquiry by Moorcroft, taken together with the map of Lieutenant Macartney at the end of Elphinstone's work, which was based on an examination of all records in India accessible at the beginning of the century. From that period down to the very last itinerary the successive authorities on this subject mutually corroborated one another in even minor details, and are nowhere in any material opposition. We had now come into possession of excellent itineraries; we had obtained a correct and comprehensive general scheme of the whole country between the head water of the Oxus—a country perhaps more easily defined hydrographically than in any other way. Roughly speaking, this consists, working from east to west, of the Gilgit river, the branches of the Swat river, the long Chetral Valley, the streams of Kafiristan, tributary to the Cabul river, and, north of the mountains, the various feeders, great and small, of the Oxus. The narrative of Captain Wood is unquestionably the chief and most classical account of this region, as he personally visited the very heart of it. By the side of it may be ranked as establishing fixed points, in a district which is the least visited of all, the recent narrative and itinerary of Abdul Mejeed, the meritorious Afghan Mollah on whose behalf, it is to be remembered, he (Lord Strangford) had received the award of a gold watch two years ago. As a third classic record of fixed points must be taken the important series of papers contributed by Captain Raverty, from native information, giving a fully detailed account of the Chetral Valley, the Swat Valley, and, lastly, of that unknown, but most fascinating, region which ethnologically was the most interesting of all, the country of the Siyah Push Kafirs, infidels who had so surprisingly maintained their independence against the surrounding swarms of Mahomed, as the men with blue eyes and fair hair, who used chairs and tables, and who were supposed to be descendants of the Bactian Greeks. By the side of all this result of genuine work, we have geographical names and positions on our maps which no one has ever found in the countries themselves, and which there has hitherto been no way of accounting for. Sir Henry Rawlinson had given, in his brief sketch, this essential outline of this. He had already exposed the extraordinary story of the German Baron Ludwig Von —— two years ago: a story not only spurious, but absurdly so, when brought to the test on ground, like Cashmere, fully within our own geographical competence to speak positively. Now, meditating upon this, he happened to fall across a note in the *Quarterly Review*, to the effect that there existed in the archives of our Foreign Office a memorandum in manuscript on Central Asia by the late Julius Klaproth containing a whole mass of geographical and miscellaneous information. He applied to Lord Stanley for permission to see this manuscript. On examining it, as yet only with special reference to the Baron, he found, bound up with this manuscript, a map which contained Kashmir as its centre, in which the whole scheme of the geography of Cashmere and the fictitious ocal nomenclature of Cashmere were given exactly as they are in the hypothetical Baron's map. Now this proved, of necessity, either that Klaproth had access to the Persian articles, from which the Baron's memorandum was disinterred by Veniukoff in 1861, or else that Klaproth was the actual fabricator of that book himself, and so was himself neither more or less than the Baron. In the paper introducing the Baron's story, translated and printed in our journal for 1866, it will be remembered that Veniukoff described his having made another simultaneous discovery—the discovery of a Chinese itinerary passing through the very same region, more or less, and drawn up with great elaboration, presented to the Russians by the same Klaproth. Now, as far as the names from this came out through the above and the later papers of Veniukoff, they were identical with the names contained in the manuscript of Klaproth. That manuscript, as beheld in the form which the Foreign Office acquired, purported to be the personal narrative and the geographical results of a *Russian* expedition, which was sent into Central Asia as far south as our Indian frontier by the Emperor Paul, about the year 1801 or 1802, so that, in point of fact, the result of the examination was that the geographical matter given by Klaproth to the Russians as Chinese, was given by him to us as the result of an alleged Russian expedition by the Emperor Paul. He was not going into the details of this parallel for the present. It was sufficient to state the general result. These Russians went, first of all to the city of Illi, from Illi to Yarkand, from Yarkand south but a road which does duty for the Karakorum Pass, by which is cast in an altogether different mould. This last was entirely fabricated, and would be exposed, he hoped, on a future occasion by himself. By this way they got down to Dimgang, a large town on the River Gher Sind, thence along this ingenious double of the true Indus over a water-shed in one or two days' march through the country of the Pagan Sigah Push to the head-waters of a river called Santadwur, flowing into the Badakshan branch of the Oxus, and then by Dairin, Bolor, Ergu, and diverse other strange places, which are either something quite different from the assigned position, or else are nothing at all. Lord Palmerston gave permission to Mr. Arrowsmith to study this manuscript for geographical purposes in 1834; and Mr. Arrowsmith thus came to embody in his own map some of these erroneous or fictitious positions, which have in this way obtained standing-room on subsequent maps. He was not, of course, to be blamed for doing so. But those positions have ever since occupied a certain place in our maps. They had only been slowly and gradually eliminated in our recent maps, more particularly the map of Colonel Cooke at the War Office and the map of Colonel Walker at Calcutta, who, it may be said incidently, had been the first to give the proper position and dimensions to the great Pamir upland, and had naturally eliminated most of those false positions, by dint of not finding any vouchers for them anywhere. But in the latest map of Petermann, and elsewhere, since this old matter turned up anew in the shape of fresh Russian discovery, they had regained their footing in continental maps, the Russians not being aware of the circumstances in which they had first made their appearance, or of the fact that Klaproth had presented himself in two distinct characters to the Russian and the English authority. The date of our receiving it was at the time when Canning was Foreign Minister in 1824. He would now briefly read the heads of a general conclusion upon the subject.

1. That the geographical matter, represented in the Klaproth MS as having been acquired through a Russian survey, is identical with that exhibited in the memoir recently discovered at St. Petersburg by Veniukoff purporting to be a Chinese itinerary translated and contributed by the same Klaproth, in so far as the latter has been made public.

2. This geographical matter is altogether spurious in the journey from Yarkand southward and round through Badakshan to Kokan.

3. The map of Macartney seems to have entered to some extent into its fabrication, and certainly formed the actual ground work of the parallel falsification of the hypothetical Baron Ludwig Von —— as far as the neighbourhood of Cashmere is concerned.

4. A map of Klaproth's own construction, bound up in this volume, being independent of the above Russian expedition, represents Cashmere under the nomenclature and confirmation of the Baron. This circumstance proves either that Klaproth had access to the Russian archives, from which the Baron's tale has lately been recovered in an unspecified way, or that he actually fabricated it. This last view is in some measure supported by the philological similarity between the two sets of fictitious names which have the same aspect, just as the local names in "Gulliver's Travels" have the same philological air.

5. In criticising this paper, no margin can be left to the score of uncertain knowledge, as its geography claims to be the fixed result of actual *bona fide* observation along the whole line of travels. It is fair to assume, however, that Klaproth did believe himself to be representing the general state of the country in so far as he knew it, and that he only knew himself to be falsifying or rather mystifying when he employed fictitious machinery for his knowledge by conveying it in the dramatic form of the narrative of a Russian expedition.

They would see by this that thanks to the liberal permission accorded him by Lord Stanley, he had brought down two birds with one stone—the sham Baron's narrative, and the sham itinerary of the expedition which is also a Chinese itinerary; this last, possibly, having a genuine Chinese ground work, but, at all events, asserting false geography when within the scope of our knowledge.

The President—Also your belief that the Russians did never send an expedition?

Lord Strangford really had no means of knowing whether the Russians did or did not send an expedition; but as he took occasion to mention to Lord Stanley, in regard to the Emperor Paul being capable of having sent one, it was known as a matter of history that he was at one time on bad terms with ourselves, and that the Russians did certainly try at that time to feel their way as much as they could towards India. Consequently there could be no delicacy in adverting to the then state of things, especially as it was doubtful, as matter of fact, whether the Emperor Paul did send any expedition or not. In conclusion, His Lordship said he hoped he should soon be able to read a paper on the subject.

The President observed that Lord Strangford should have a whole evening to himself on this most important subject. He then requested Sir Bartle Frere, late Governor of Bombay, to say a few words upon the general subject of the trade routes.

Sir Bartle Frere said, after having listened to two such great masters of the science of geography as Sir Henry Rawlinson and Lord Strangford, at that late hour of the evening it would rather be a work of supererogation to attempt to add anything to the information they have given. They had lifted a corner of the veil which had so long concealed the truth concerning these regions. He thought we should all go to bed content to have learned one truth this evining—that it is in the power of a falsehood in science to keep asunder great nations, and that it is in the power of men of science and literature to remove that misapprehension, and to bring great nations together.

THE MARCH OF CIVILIZATION.

WHAT next—and next? Young Bengal is slowly but nevertheless steadily adopting the customs of the dominant race. We saw the other day at Spence's a couple of well-to-do Baboos seated in a quite corner of the tiffin-room, discussing with the greatest amount of satisfaction chops and bottled beer. We thought this a great stride in the march of civilization, but the following sent to a well-known chemist in this city by a respectable Baboo shows to what lengths our Aryan brothers would go if they had the opportunity:—

"Dear Sirs,—I beg to know that is there any such a medicine in your shop that can make the whole body white, and is unequalled over the whole world, and also you will kindly let me know its price as soon as possible."

We are completely staggered at the thought, and tremble to think of the consequences,—our ayahs, our bearers, and kitmutghars becoming "beautiful for ever" by the mere act of taking a pill or a powder. We would advise the Baboo who is ambitious of being thought a son of the "pale faces" to try a mixture of chalk and water. An outward application of this sort two or three times a day will perhaps have the desired effect. At any rate there are many men in these days of high commercial morality who are no doubt as anxious to be white-washed" as the Baboo. We wonder if he is the same individual who applied to his superior for leave of absence on the ground that in consequence of his *decease* he was unable for the present to attend to his official duties.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

SIR BARNES PEACOCK.

IT was to be expected (writes the *Pioneer*) that the rumoured appointment of a new Chief Justice for Bengal has been by some associated with Mr. Saunders' petition to Parliament. Yet we believe it has been known for years that Sir Barnes Peacock would only wait till his pension should be earned. He was appointed late in life after long service as Legislative Member of Council, and his twelve years will only expire next spring. Yet, as very bold assertions have been made as to the legal possibility of a High Court judge's recall, it may be well to note that under the Act they are appointed only during the Queen's pleasure, and not, as English judges, during good behaviour. If there were cause, then (a case, we confess to us inconceivable) the removal of a judge would be a simple matter, without any delay till the meeting of Parliament or for any elaborate formality.

(*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*)

ONE of the "sensation" subjects of talk during the week has been the action taken by Mr. Saunders of the *Englishman*, in petitioning the House of Commons for redress against the late proceedings in the High Court of Calcutta. For obvious reasons the writer of the Week for the present shall be dumb, but we should very much like to know about the truth of the telegram which appeared in the papers one morning during the past week, and which has suggested the following sketch:—

SCENE IN THE HIGH COURT—CALCUTTA.

(*Enter Sir Barnes Peacock.*)

SIR BARNES.—Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness.

(*Enter Davis, the Registrar.*)

Why how now Davis?

DAVIS.—I have no power to speak, Sir.

SIR BARNES.—What, amazed
At my misfortunes? Can thy spirit wonder
A great man should decline? Nay, an you weep;
I am fallen indeed.

DAVIS.—How does your grace?

SIR BARNES.—Why well—
I know myself now; and I feel within me
A peace above all earthly dignities:
A still and quiet conscience—*Contempt* has cured me
What news abroad?—

DAVIS.—Sir *Richard Couch* is chosen
Lord Chief Justice in your place.

SIR BARNES.—That's somewhat sudden:
But he's a learned man. May he continue
Long in the High Court's favour, and do justice
For truth's sake and his conscience, that his bones,
When he has run his course and sleeps in blessing,
May have a tomb of Orphan's tears wept on 'em!
What more?

DAVIS.—That *Tayler is arrived in England.*

SIR BARNES.—There was the weight that pulled me down.
Contempt has gone beyond me; all my glories—
O *Davis*—
In that *man Tayler* I have lost for ever.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(*Madras Mail.*)

SHAREHOLDERS in the Bank of Bengal should keep awake, and should see to it that the ordinary laws of sound banking are closely observed by the board of directors. This board has just published the report for the half-year ended 30th June last, from which we learn that "the net profit for the half-year amounts to Rs. 9,86,096, which is equal to a return of 8-15-5⅝ per cent. per annum on the bank's paid up capital of Rs. 2,20,00,000. The directors have set aside Rs. 8,80,000 for payment of a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, and the balance of profit, viz., Rs. 1,06,096 together with Rs. 1,30,057 from the reserve fund has been appropriated to provide for bad debts, incurred mainly at the Akyab and Rangoon branches." Is not this, to say the least, a dangerous proceeding? What is the use of a reserve fund if losses are to be partly paid out of it, in order that encouraging dividend may be declared? The directors should not, it seems to us, have divided so much as Rs. 9,86,096 by way of dividend, and should not have reduced the reserve by so large a sum as 1/3-10th lacs. The new Bombay Bank may hope to turn out the Bengal Bank's Bombay Agency if its directors satisfy the Government that they have been taught wisdom by the disgraceful fate of the old bank, and that the directors of the Bank of Bengal are not above bolstering up a dividend by readily "appropriating" monies to pay the bank's debts, which they should feel more hesitation in touching.

THE DIVISIONAL STAFF.

(*Pioneer.*)

WE have before us the Army Lists of the three presidencies, brought up to 1st July 1869, and we should like to know by what principle the respective Governments of India, Madras, and Bombay are guided in appointing officers to the Divisional Staff. We find in Bengal that of seven Assistant Adjutant-Generals five are Staff Corps Officers, the other two belonging to British regiments; and of twenty-two Brigade-Majors the numbers are fourteen and eight respectively. In Madras, of six Assistant Adjutant-Generals and seven Brigade-Majors, there is one officer of the British line in each. In Bombay there are four Assistant Adjutant-Generals and nine Brigade-Majors, all of whom are Staff Corps Officers. In the Quarter Master General's Department, out of the eleven divisional appointments, five are held by Staff Corps and six by British regimental officers; of the eight in Madras, all are held by Staff Corps officers; of the seven in Bombay, six are held by Staff Corps and old Indian Artillery men, and one by line officer. It is apparent, therefore, while the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal (the Commander-in-Chief being virtually responsible for divisional appointments) considers sixteen in forty a not unfair proportion of British service to Indian service officers, their Excellencies of Madras and Bombay prefer having two to twenty-one and one to twenty, or a combined force of three to forty-one, being less than one-fifth of what is considered just and proper in the Bengal presidency. Doubtless the relative proportions of British to native troops vary in the different armies, but in a far less startling degree than would be inferred from the data set forth above. It may be urged that the authorities are limited in their choice by the lack of duly qualified officers of British regiments; but this is a case in which supply is rigorously regulated demand; where no inducements to study are held out, it follows with some degree of certainty that students will be few. There is no lack of thoroughly qualified officers of British corps in Bengal, because they see that the removal of their disability to hold army appointments is real, and not a sham. There are very few in Madras and Bombay, because they know exactly the reverse. In point of fact, the causes of this denial of a fair share of the loaves and fishes to the outside world of the British army is not far to seek. The comparatively small armies of Madras and Bombay, especially the latter, are too parochial, too much of a family party, to listen to external claims. Those of the household must be first regarded, and with a guilelessness which would be touching were it not subdolous, the members of these happy families retain a life-long memory of their earliest lispings, "bless papa and mamma and all my brothers and sisters, bless my uncles, aunts, and cousins and all my relation, bless me too, and make me a"—Brigade-Major, Paymaster, or whatever in the coarser self-seeking of maturity corresponds to the blinder petition of infantile faith.

THE committee of the Athenæum Club, in virtue of their special rule which gives extraordinary facilities to the election of a Cabinet Minister, have elected Mr. John Bright, M. P., to be a member of the club. The election was unanimous, the committee having been specially summoned.

PRESERVED RHUBARB.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Pioneer*—"Referring to your warning regarding eating rhubarb preserved in tin, I think it right to inform you that on two occasions of having people to lunch with me, all who have partaken of rhubarb preserved by Messrs. Moir and Co. in tin, have been, within half an hour, seized with severe sickness and pain. On one occasion two ladies were most seriously ill from its effect. At first it was thought that my cooking pots were to blame, but they were bran new, English enamelled vessels. The practice of preserving table fruits of any kind in tin is, I think, objectionable."

THE CASE OF GALLYOT vs. MARTINE.

ALLUDING to the extraordinary Madras case, of which we published a report yesterday, the *Madras Mail* says—

On Saturday last, the case came on before Mr. T. G. Clarke, the senior police magistrate, who at once declared his intention of hearing it with closed doors, and thus gave the *Standard* on Monday good reason to complain that Mr. Clarke had one law for the rich and another for the poor. Mr. Martine objected to this privacy of the proceedings, and told the magistrate that he was anxious to obtain publicity for them, but Mr. Clarke, in "the interests of society," declined to comply with his wish, and posted a European constable at the door of his Star Chamber. The sub-editor of the local *Times*, as a special favour, was allowed to hear the case, but our own reporter failed to gain admission into the room, and hence we are indebted for the particulars we now give of the trial to the report that the *Times* alone was enabled to publish. Mr. Clarke's partiality for the *Times* is rewarded by an editorial in that journal this morning, in which not a word is said in disapproval of his several errors of judgment. . . . . . It seems never to have occurred to this usually clear-sighted magistrate that he had found the Gallyots guilty of wilful and corrupt perjury by intentionally giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. It never flashed across his mind that two persons who had been proved guilty of deliberately conspiring to ruin the character of a gentleman, were amenable to the very Penal Code that they had invoked against their victim. No, the learned magistrate, instead of at once issuing a warrant for their arrest ere they could leave the court, was "disposed to believe that Mrs. Gallyot was unfortunately made the instrument in the hands of her husband" to act as she had done; and instead of affording Mr. Martine the satisfaction of seeing his accusers committed for trial for the scandalous offence that in open court they had committed, he expressed his regret that it would be useless to award him any monetary compensation, as the guilty pair were so indigent. Does Mr. Clarke think that a few miserable rupees should suffice to compensate a man in Mr. Martine's position for the threatened loss of character? But Mr. Clarke's notions of the power of money are singularly illustrated by his acute remark that "if Mrs. Gallyot's evidence could be relied on—if there had been a particle of truth in her statements, it was not possible that Mr. Martine would have addressed to Mr. Gallyot the indignant note he did in returning to him the promissory note for Rs. 100—he would only have been too glad to pay the money, more especially as Mrs. Gallyot had promised to meet his wishes by coming on Wednesday.' Can Mr. Clarke seriously believe that a husband who had easily extorted Rs. 100 from a man who had outraged his wife's modesty would not "ask for more?" In closing the doors of his private room to the public during the hearing of the case, despite the defendant's honest appeal for publicity, Mr. Clarke acted doubtless from kind motives, but in a very indiscreet manner, and assumed an attitude towards the local press that is happily unusual in other courts in this city; and in letting two persons leave his court who he had declared to be guilty of a wicked attempt on the character, reputation, and possibly the fortune of an unoffending gentleman, he himself, in his judicial capacity, allowed the law that he administers to be violated with impunity in a manner in the highest degree prejudicial to those very "interests of society" for which he professes a most laudable concern.

To Mr. Martine, a Frenchman, the thanks of the Anglo-Indian public are due for meeting the charge in so plucky and honourable a manner. Conscious of his own rectitude, but fearful of the "glorious uncertainties" of English law, not to speak of the inglorious vagaries of the Town Police Court, he might, had he been a man of weaker judgment, have been glad to compromise the case, and avoid the worry and temporary suspicion connected with the threatened trial. But such pusillanimity he was incapable of, and he went through the ordeal as only a man innocent of the offence could have done. The charge was one that any unscrupulous woman, counselled by an unscrupulous husband, might bring against any man upon whom she calls on matters of business, and though Mrs. Gallyot has got off so far scot-free, thanks to the weakness of the magistrate, it is to be hoped that such "modest" creatures as would like to offend as she has offended, will reflect that all magistrates are not like Mr. Clarke, and that the chances are that even that good-natured genleman will not repeat such a blunder as he has made in her case. It is a gratifying circumstance that cases of "outraged modesty" are singularly rare, although the Penal Code affords women like Mrs. Gallyot admirable opportunities for extorting money from nervous men; and Mr. Martine's manly bearing in the late trial will certainly not tend to make such cases more numerous.

COSTLY DAINTIES.

I LIKE to register the prices of the necessaries of life now and then, just to compare Paris with London prices. What do you think is the cost of two "sodas-and-brandies" after midnight on the boulevards? The same price as a lawyer's letter. I assure you 6s. 8d. was paid last night by a friend of mine. Now there really are limits. Many of your readers must have drunk sodawater with a little brandy in the Mediterranean, in Canada, and the East and West Indies. What did it cost there? Why should a British officer who has been to Mabille be fined three-and-fourpence by a Paris restaurant-keeper for being thirsty? Why, in England, you are fined only five shillings for being drunk! Shall I give you a sketch of a bill at the Maison d'Argent for supper supplied to a select party? Two bouillons, 16s. 8d.; one chicken, 30s.; salad, £1; bread, say 10s.; champagne—very curious indeed, and been in the cellar [since the morning (golden seal)—£1 the bottle; water *à discrétion*; ice, £1; fruit (very scarce), 10s. per mouthful; coffee and liqueurs, say £4—total £25—which is paid, and the rich go empty away. Would not even night restaurant-keepers do better for themselves if they kept within some limits?—*Paris Letter.*

VELOCIPEDES bid fair to become a permanent institution in Paris. They can now be had in most parts of the capital at 2½d the hour. A great number of firms have bought velocipedes for their porters.

THE Jewish Theological Society, which consists of some of the most learned rabbis in Germany and Austria, in a late sitting at Breslau, resolved to prepare an Encyclopedia of the Talmud, in order to facilitate the study of that work.

A SHOEMAKER received a note from a lady to whom he was particularly attached, requesting him to make her a new pair of shoes, and not knowing exactly the style she required, he despatched a written missive to her, asking whether she would like them to be "Wround or Squire Toad?" The lady, indignant at this rash specimen of orthography, replied, "Kneether."

A CONSIDERABLE number of the soldiers who have arrived as invalids from the East Indies within the past few months have suffered to some extent from scurvy. It does not appear that any serious neglect as to the provisions of the various vessels can be proved, but in many instances a deficiency of fresh vegetables has been noticed, and in all the cases the quality of the lime juice has been questioned.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE *Indian Daily News* in an extract from a French newspaper, relates a most incredible story. Speaking of the death of the inventor of the velocipede it says:—"The history of this obscure inventor is very sad. Beset by his hobby, he neglected his usual employment, and lived upon two *sons* for each meal." This is the worst case of cannibalism we ever heard of. We suspect the youngest fiend of the Printing Office has had his hand in this. Perhaps the writer meant to say "sous."—*Englishman's Weekly Journal.*

STRANGE FREAK OF A PRODIGAL.—A rich little bit of scandal is on the *tapis* in the Faubourg St Germain Paris. Count G—— has the misfortune to be blessed with a prodigal son, who has been going on so fast that his father cut off all supplies. In a fit of revenge, young hopeful invested his last louis in a corduroy jacket and blue trousers, and set up as *commissionaire* in front of the Count's mansion. In order to attract customers, he had the family arms engraven on his *crochet*. This little comedy has been going on for some time, and neither father nor son appears inclined to give in. To bring matters to a crisis, the son has just announced his intention of marrying a young fruit-seller in the neighbourhood.

A FIRE lately broke out at Potsdam in an old wooden building, the property of a poor day labourer. The grandmother, though an infirm old woman, rushed into the shed in the hope of saving some of the goods, and had really succeeded in dragging out part of a bed when a piece of burning wood fell on her clothes and set them on fire. Though assistance was immediately rendered, her back was severely burned. Just at this moment their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess arrived at the scene of the misfortune. The old woman was carried to a place of safety, where the Princess, who had accompanied her, dressed her wounds with her own hands, and attended her with the greatest care and gentleness till a medical man arrived. By her command the children were then taken to the palace, and washed and furnished with new clothes. The fire burned out without causing any further damage.—*North German Correspondent.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

A SINGULAR DUEL AT PARIS.

Some weeks ago I had occasion to refer to a stupid quarrel—in which, however, I am bound to say the Englishman was right—which took place in a public room. The insult consisted in a total stranger's calling a gentleman by the name by which he is only addressed by his intimate friends. On inquiry, the English officer's seconds were not at all satisfied that the free-and-easy caller of names was of such a standing as to entitle him to be stabbed or shot, as the case might be. The affair was sent back for inquiry, and during that inquiry the Horse Guards stopped the leave of the officer, and recalled him at a minute's warning. Then the papers of Paris, with their extreme good taste and good nature, took upon themselves to say, in the teeth certainly of a deal of evidence to the contrary, that the *officier Anglais* did not like fighting. I repeat it again. Now, as soon as leave could be obtained, this same gentleman, declaring himself satisfied as to the *status* of his adversary (which was quite liberal conduct), came direct here, and sent a witness to the "familiar friend." The result was a meeting on Saturday at Bougival. They fought with swords, in the high road leading to the little town. After a few passes the Englishman was scratched very slightly on the hand, and they wished to stop. "Not at all," said he, and on they went. Two or three more passes, and the other party was touched on the hand. Another pause. Another pass or two, and then the friends of the French gentleman professed themselves to have had quite enough of it, and so the affair ended. If the Paris papers had not written so sneeringly about the affair I should not have alluded to it; and I beg to tell them that their own countryman says that the English officer behaved excellently.—*Paris Letter, July 12.*

CONFESSIONS OF A SPIRITUALIST.

Some most amusing confessions of a spiritualist have been made public. A gentleman lately resident in London details how he cajoled some of his friends into believing him to be a medium. He got his reputation very cheaply indeed. He convinced the inmates of his house that he was in communication with the spirit world by making hideous noises in his room at midnight; and by turning a table with his foot, and attributing the "manifestations" to unseen agency, he removed all doubt from the minds of the most incredulous. He soon became the talk of the neighbourhood, and by and by four friends of his—an artist, a surgeon, a member of the Civil Service, and a candidate for Holy Orders—sought to have a *seance* from him. He consented to give them one, and fixing the day, occupied the meantime in making all kinds of inquiries. He obtained admittance to the lodgings of one, discovered the baptismal register of another, unearthed the "secrets" of the third, &c. He prepared a round table for the occasion, so that it easily produced raps, and bought a very small musical instrument. His friends, on the night when the manifestations were to be made, first treated the matter as a joke; nor were they convinced when the table spun round, and a few (to them unmeaningly) raps were heard; but when the questions they put were answered, and those not answered skilfully parried, they began to wear grave faces, and to think there might be something in the matter after all. The rest of the story is best told in the words of the so-thought Spiritualist himself—"The answers were procured by my repeating the alphabet, and on the repetition of certain letters, I would press the table, which would return a knock, and the letters being put together would form the answer. 'Spirits,' I said, addressing the table, 'who and what are you?' I put my foot under the table, lifted it off the ground suddenly, and brought it down with violence. My friends were alarmed. 'Oh,' I replied, 'they are angry with us because of asking that question. We must conciliate them.' 'Spirits,' I said, again addressing the table, 'are you angry?' The reply was given in music, as if a harp was being played. I had placed under my foot the musical instrument, and attached two strings to two keys; by pulling one music would be the result, by pulling the other the music ceased. After a minute's breathless pause, I secretly pulled the string, and the playing stopped. My companions were all now thoroughly convinced, and I thought the time had arrived when their excitement would allow me to make more dangerous experiments. I said, addressing the table, 'Spirits, if there are any unbelievers here, please convince them by further manifestations.' The room in which this occurred is small, and I had attached to several articles in the room fine threads of silk, so that by pulling these strings I could displace the things to which they were attached. The gas, which abutted from the wall, was turned on low that I might better carry on my deceptions, and by pulling a string which hung from the gas tap I could easily extinguish the light. In answer to the above request I pulled three strings, and two articles fell off the mantleshelf, and a book moved on an adjoining table. I continued agitating the strings, and moved a picture on the wall. The surgeon arose from his seat to examine the picture more closely, when I pulled the string attached to the gas pipe and extinguished the light. The scene of confusion which followed it is impossible to describe. My companions all ran to the door, which I instantly locked. I then made the music-box play, I sprinkled water over the frightened, screaming group; I rubbed phosphorous over my hands, and moved it about in the dark; I made the most hideous noises; and finally, with a walking-stick, thrashed them indiscriminately. Their loud shrieks aroused some neighbours, and when I considered that I had carried the joke far enough I released them. After this I became famous as a Spiritualist, and each of my friends sent a long account of his experience to the Spiritualists' Society. One states 'that he believes in Spiritualism with the same faith that he has in his existence.' The surgeon writes 'that the spirits, deeming that he had offended them, gave him such a thrashing as to leave him still a sufferer,' and offers to show the wounds in evidence to any sceptical Didymus."

DAY NURSERY FOR YOUNG CHILDREN IN EDINBURGH.

(*Scotsman.*)

We had on Monday an opportunity of inspecting an establishment in the Cowgate which has just been opened as a day nursery for young children. The idea of setting on foot such an institution originated, we believe, with the Hon. Mrs Dalrymple, and has been carried out by her in conjunction with Mrs. Colonel Macdougall and other benevolent ladies. The object aimed at is to provide a place where children whose mothers are obliged to work for their support can be properly looked after while thus necessarily deprived of maternal care. Of children so situated there must be a large number in the poorer districts of the city. The most common cases, of course, are those in which the head of the household has been removed by death; but there are many other families in which, from the inadequacy of the father's income, or irregularity in his habits, or, it may be, from his being laid aside through illness, the mother finds it necessary to resort to some sort of day labour necessitating absence from home. In such circumstances, even very young children are too often relegated to the streets, to tumble about in the kennels, and run all the risks of accident and ill-treatment there to be encountered. They are insufficiently, or, at least, irregularly fed, and are exposed to many forms of physical and moral contagion. Where the parent is scrupulous, the little one may be handed over to the care of some old woman; but this, in many instances, is not a very satisfactory alternative; for, while a considerable charge may be made, the supervision afforded in return is apt to be of a rather perfunctory kind. With a view, if possible, to inaugurate a more satisfactory state of things, a house has been secured at Cowgatehead, and fitted up as a day nursery. As is desirable in an enterprise as yet experimental, the beginning is made on quite a limited scale. The house consists of five apartments. One, with a cheerful southern exposure, is set apart as a play-room, and another will be be used as a dining-room—the latter as well as a smaller room adjoining being provided with cribs, to be used under certain special circumstances. It is only right to mention here that several business firms in town have kindly aided the promoters by presenting articles of furniture. The institution is to be in charge of a respectable matron, assisted by a servant, both, of course, being intended to do the duty of nurses. Only children of respectable parents will be received, and these only on being certified by Dr. Burns Thomson, of the Cowgate Medical Mission, as free from infectious disease. It is not as yet decided what shall be the minimum age, but probably there will be some restriction on the reception of infants under six months. From that tender age up to five years, children will be eligible for admission. Once accepted as an inmate, a child will be received daily, except on Sundays. Parents going early to work may take their children to the nursery at six in the morning; and if any child should have been aroused too soon, he may be consigned to a crib to finish his sleep. Once awake, the youngsters will be bathed and dressed in frocks belonging to the establishment, their own clothes being put aside for the day. They will be provided with breakfast, dinner, and supper, all of wholesome substantial fare. In fine weather they will be taken out to walk in the Meadows, while indoors a number of young ladies have kindly undertaken to cater for their amusement. After being in this manner taken care of during the day, they will be restored to their parents in the evening. In the event of sickness or death in a family, an arrangement may be made for retaining a child at the nursery during the night. For board and management such as we have described, the charge proposed to be made is 4d. per day for each child. In the case of several children belonging to one family, some deduction will be made; three, for example, may be received for 9d. It will be readily understood that such rates will not suffice to meet the expenditure incurred. The payments from parents must be supplemented by contributions from the benevolent public, if the institution is to be succesfully carried on. That the object is a praiseworthy one, all, we think, will be prepared to admit. The nursery is not purely a charity—if it were some might scruple to take advantage of it. It is rather an institution in connection with which the deserving poor, without any feeling of degradation, and without any danger of being pauperised, may receive some desirable assistance from the well-to-do portion of society. The nursery, we may add, was formally opened on Monday afternoon. On that occasion, the establishment was visited by Mrs. Macdougall, Mrs. Charles Jenner, Mrs. Robinow, Mrs. Davidson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Nisbet, Rev. Dr. Robertson (Old Greyfriars'), Rev. Dr. Smith (Cowgatehead Free Church), and Rev. William Bell. After an inspection of the premises, which were found in excellent order, and quite ready for the reception of children, the company assembled in the play-room, where Dr. Robertson invoked the divine blessing on the enterprise. If parents of the class intended to be benefited are alive to their own interests, the place will soon be found inadequate to meet the demands of neighbouring families. In such a case, we should hope the worthy promoters of the undertaking will find themselves in a position to make extensions. Such establishments on an enlarged scale might, with great advantage to the hard-working poor, be planted in several other districts of the city.

NOVEL SCREW STEAMER.

A new auxiliary screw steamship which combines some novelties of construction has lately arrived in London from the Clyde, and is now loading in the East India Dock for Shanghai. She is named the Oberon, is 241 feet in length, by 36 feet beam, by 21 feet deep, and of 1,235 tons burthen, with expansive engines of the most approved description. There is an ingenious mode of dispensing with the propeller when not required, the screw space being closed with water-tight shatters, by which means the ship presents one unbroken water line, and the propelling space causes no resistance whatever when the vessel is under sail. The Oberon, which is owned by Messrs. Shaw, Maxton, and Co., is intended for the China trade, and is expected to make the run out in 75 days.—*London Paper.*

A READY-WITTED PICKPOCKET.

A Paris paper tells us that an Englishman named John Roberts, aged 27, was tried two days ago at Fontainbleau for picking pockets at a fair held in that town. He was detected by a Madame de Grandmaison with his hands in her dress. She accused him of attempting to rob her, but he begged her pardon, saying that he had mistaken her pocket for that of an overcoat which he carried on his arm. The lady's husband, however, gave him into custody, and he was taken to the police-station, where he was found to have nine pieces of gold in his mouth. As he had before shown, he was never at a loss for an excuse, and explained that he had put the money there to relieve the toothache. He said that he was a cabinetmaker by trade, but had come to Paris to engage himself as an interpreter. He was however sentenced to a year's imprisonment and two year's surveillance by the police. There are certain swindlers who are so clever and ingenious that one cannot help wishing that they may get off; and this is one of them. That application of cold gold to the part affected was a masterpiece of dental art worthy of Evans.—*Paris Letter.*

THE LAW OF INSULT.

(*Spectator.*)

The Carington-Murray correspondence, published in the *Times* of Tuesday, 13th July, brings into strong relief one of the many discordances occasionally revealed between English laws and English manners. English laws make no adequate legal provision either for the prevention or the punishment of insult. Libel no doubt is severely punishable, the law being very much more strict than people, misled by the leniency of juries, are ordinarily apt to suppose, and slander may be made the subject of an action, which in all but appearance is a prosecution leading to a severe fine; but insult, as such, is not punishable, can only be reached by the roundabout method of alleging an intention to provoke a breach of the peace, a remedy not fully open to a man who could not affirm that he was being provoked into a duel. To provoke a duel is a criminal offence, but provocation to a breach of the peace is usually met by placing defendant under recognizances not to break it, that is, rather by a formal caution than by an actual penalty. In regard to certain insults in particular, the action of the law halts in a manner which, considering the careful legislation of many countries upon the subject, is almost inexplicable. Nobody pretends to doubt that if John Smith walks up to John Brown and affirms that his father was a swindler or his mother unchaste, Brown has suffered a severe injury, one quite as real as a robbery of his watch, and one which he will feel a great deal more; yet the assault being upon the dead and not involving pecuniary loss to the living, there is under our system no legal remedy whatever. Social remedies there are, no doubt, among those cultivated enough to care for opinion or well placed enough to fear society, but for the great majority there is no redress whatever. The defect is the less explicable, because English-speaking people are all over the world almost morbidly sensitive to insult, the Americans displaying the feeling in an even stronger degree than our own countrymen. One clear half of the murders committed in the States are believed to be acts of vengeance for insults, either real or imaginary, whether deliberate or acts of excited temper. There is not the slightest trace on either side of the Atlantic of the feeling which, as De Quincey has pointed out, made the Roman patriciat so careless about injurious speech, so frightfully reckless in abuse, the feeling that words, after all, alter nothing, and are below the attention of self-respecting men. That is, perhaps, really the highest attitude of mind, but in modern society only Kings, and successful Kings, seem able to attain it, and they only by aid of a convenient deafness. A London cabby or a New Yorker from Five Points would "pitch into" anybody who called him half the names by which Cicero was not ashamed to brand his adversaries, and in a higher grade the use of any one of them would ostracize the offender, just as quiet submission to them would ostracize the victim. A feeling similar to the Roman one to this day pervades the East, and produces an astounding license of speech; but English and Americans remain just as sensitive as they were when opinion upheld the man who killed his best friend for an acid jest. The sensitiveness is constantly revealed in incidents like the one which this week has superseded politics in public interest, but it never finds expression in the Legislature, and the law is left in a condition which of itself tends to violence.

The truth appears to be, that upon this subject a tradition, derived from an ancient and superseded code of manners, still paralyzes any effort at remedial legislation. Fifty, or even thirty, years ago, the rule was for any person insulted to take the law into his own hands, and challenge the insulter to mortal combat; and though, partly under the pressure of common sense, partly from the predominance of a class which in all countries detests the risking of life except at the call of duty, duelling has disappeared in England, a notion lingers that a man is bound to take extra-legal means of some sort for the protection of his honour. He must "defend himself," if only with his fists. Of course, the pistol being forbidden, that notion tends directly to the cabman's remedy, the use of physical force, a remedy which is not unfrequently openly defended, especially in novels. Guy Livingstone's heroes are always horse-whipping people, servants in particular, and a writer of very different opinions, Mr. Trollope, appears to support the same mode of securing redress for insult, evidently considering that Johnny Eames, for example, who, he is conscious, is occasionally a bit of a "cad," will become more heroic in his readers' eyes for hitting Crosbie, and so we may remark *en passant*, running the risk of bringing his lady-love's name into a police-court. The tradition is so strong, that it blinds the public to the absurdity of a remedy which depends for its utility not upon the justice of the cause, or even upon public opinion as to the justice of the cause, but upon the weakness or strength of the party in the wrong. There is no redress for wounded honour in being knocked down "'It's a clever idea, really,'" says Mr. Folair to Nicholas Nickleby, speaking of a rival actor whom Nicholas had offended. "'If you had shown the white feather, and let him pull your nose, he'd have got it into the paper; if you had sworn the peace against him, it would have been in the paper too, and he'd have been just as much talked about as you — don't you see?' — 'Oh certainly,' rejoined Nicholas; 'But suppose I were to turn the tables, and pull *his* nose, what then? Would that make his fortune?'—'Why, I don't think it would,' replied Mr. Folair, scratching his head, 'because there wouldn't be any romance about it, and he wouldn't be favourably known.'" Mr. Murray says, in this correspondence, he was inclined when hit to thrash his assailant. Suppose he had done so,—we have no idea which of the combatants was the stronger,—how would Lord Carington's father have been avenged? or even, for that is the real issue, have seemed to be avenged? The theory leaves Tom Sayers full liberty of libel, while placing, say Earl Russell, under the strictest regulation, fails, in fact, just as duelling failed in England and now fails in France, to put down the man who of all others wants putting down,—the professional bully or spadassin. Indeed, in practice violence of any sort fails to impose any check whatever upon insult, rather increases the liability, by piquing the personal courage of the insulter. The Press, for example, is nowhere so personal as in those parts of the Union where a personality is avenged by the cudgel, and was never so bad in England as when Theodore Hook kept an Irish porter to receive all visitors in the character of Editor of the *Age*; while Paris, where duelling is the accepted consequence of insult, is choked with papers which have no other business; while even decent journalists, men who are gentlemen by every technical rule, say things which in England would kill any paper which translated them.

If the tradition were once got rid of, it would not, we think, be very difficult to bring insult within the scope of the criminal law. Of course, there are and must be some few cases in which no law, however carefully constructed, and no practice either, however illegal, could give any real redress. Whenever women's names are concerned, society in all grades must depend partly on etiquette, partly on its own power of ostracism, the law court and the cudgel being equally objectionable, as inflicting an injury worse than the one to be repaired. Such cases will always remain among the opprobria, the failures, of every social system, and can be prevented only as less serious social *bêtises* are prevented, by the silent compulsion of society. Duelling does not prevent them in the least, as we see in France, and still more in Italy, and we confess a total inability even to think of a plan which would. But we do not see why, in ordinary cases, a shrewd magistrate or an average jury should not be as able to decide what is and is not insult, as what is and is not injury. In this very case, for example, either could decide easily enough whether an attack on a man's father was an insult to the living or came within the range of fair historical disquisition. No such difficulty is experienced in France,—where, however, the law is carried to an absurd extreme, any Bourbon, for example, having right of action against any historian who might say St. Louis was a profligate,—and none is felt by the only court of honour in this country, a military or naval court-martial. Indeed, Irish magistrates contrive under a special Act to visit one particular form of insult,—insult to religion,—with very condign punishment, though the offenders are usually drunk and belong to the lowest classes of the community. As to insult through newspapers, the only difficulty is to get at the right person, and that is more apparent than real, the right person being always the one who suffers, by dismissal or otherwise, in the end. We see no reason why insult of certain kinds should not be made an offence, just as much as libel, and are wholly unable to perceive that the "liberty of the Press," so far as that liberty is valuable, is involved in the matter at all. A journalist in a free country is a debater, and ought to be allowed to say anything that he would be allowed to say in Parliament,—surely a sufficiently wide margin,—and to be restricted from going beyond that limit,—a limit which, it should be remembered, admits of almost any accusation against a public man which the accuser is prepared to prove. Unless we mistake the drift of opinion in this country, we shall come to some rule like that at last, or to something infinitely more trying to the Press,—the unused French law called the "wall of private life,"—the law which gives every citizen right of action if his private history is mentioned at all, even in the most favourable manner.

A RUSTIC'S VOCABULARY.

(*Saturday Review.*)

It is a curious question, and one not the less interesting that it can never be settled, with how few words a farm-labourer of the slower yet sufficiently ordinary type manages to express all he ever wants to say—all the needs, wishes, thoughts, hopes, and fears that occupy his mind; in short, what vocabulary is enough for his purposes. We specify the rustic, not because he is the dullest of men, but because, his business calling him to a solitary life, his thoughts express themselves in pictures. Town taciturnity comes either of stupidity or misanthropy, but it is otherwise with the rustic. The man who lives among horses, cows, and sheep, who gives the freshness of the day and of his powers to them, has not much need of eloquence and facility of speech; when he talks to them he need not choose his phrases. Some broad ideas must necessarily occupy him connected with the animals under his charge, their health, temper, docility, and the like; or with the furrow that his plough turns up, which must be straight; and these ideas in the mind of a good labourer are probably not so purely mechanical, so readily compatible with another train of thought—with a current of more conscious reflection—as manual occupation becomes to educated persons. He is actually thinking of straightness all the time the furrow is in making; he is observing the cattle under his charge, and probably knows all the more about them for ruminating over his observations. But he is not thinking in words. He eats his dinner under the hedge in silence; and when he returns home his wife does not expect him to be chatty. Farm-labourers are not apt to trust or confide in one another; slow jealousies, which only find expression when they have had too much beer, are the rule among them. If they are ill, the wife answers for them to the doctor and the parson. Of course there is a more loquacious type. There is the labourer who, if he takes up religion, preaches in the Methodist chapel; or, if his turn lies in politics, harangues a chosen circle at the public-house or village street-corner. But the rustic is commonly a listener, perhaps more probably a lazy recipient of sounds. When he rests, he rests altogether. He likes to have his ears tickled, feeling an inner content and superiority all the while in his own capacity for silence; his forte lies elsewhere—

> Strong of his hands, and strong on his legs, but still of his tongue.

We may understand how few words are enough for his purposes when we note what a task is often assigned to individual words by all the world about him. Every county and neighbourhood has its own modes of expressing universal ideas—such as health, disease, death, talk, comfort, food, and the like. We may observe that some accident of these leading ideas is generally preferred as their symbol rather than a word expressing the thing itself. Thus death is, in whole districts, recognised solely through the accident of burial. A man is not dead, but he is buried; he has not lost his wife, but he has buried her. This is a less complex idea than any of the other incidents of dissolution. As death in the houses of the poor demands the immediate bustling activity of all who are nearest and dearest to the deceased, this dismal necessity and imperative expense presses itself on forethought and memory beyond the many-voiced expression of feeling and bereavement. Certain it is that any one in the class of which we speak who includes "dying" and "death" in his vocabulary is exceptionally civilized. A young mother new to this form was in the habit of calling at the house of a poor neighbour. It happened between her periodical visits that she had had to put on mourning. The good woman on opening her door bestowed a moment's stare on her visitor, and then startled her with the abrupt inquiry, "Have you buried one of your children?" The same material view of death leads to a common periphrasis with the same bearing. Old people look forward to their decease solely in its funeral aspect. In their last illness, while mistrusting the parish doctor, whose duty to the guardians they believe to clash with their own private interest, they send for him because of some imagined difficulty of "getting into the ground" without his certificate. Between these two formulæ of order and respectability all the eloquence and passion of grief is left to be understood.

Another word has, from its convenience and large application, grown from slang into grave acceptance. We apologize for the word *jaw*, but its uses are too apt an illustration of our subject to be passed over. Representing at first excess of speech, it stands in some minds for all speech and their appreciation of what it is worth. "We have had enough of jaw," says the collier in *Felix Halt* of the eloquent Radical orator, whose flattering periods he had approved as far as he could approve any talk, but who found whatever required attention a bore. It stands also for every form of remonstrance and reproof; whether uttered in the thundering tones of an angry farmer, the anxious warning of the parson, the tender pleading of the fair and refined squire's daughter to her girls' class, it is all alike jaw. "He jawed me." "She jawed me." "I jawed him." All the colouring is lost; there are not words for it. A disagreeable infliction is all that finds expression. Again, with the same people any scene of festivity, whatever its nature, if eating is a part of it, is a Do; the fact that there is something to be done saves the trouble of definition. Every plant that grows in a flower-pot is with them a tree. And qualities meet with the same broad classification; whatever their shades and gradations, the word in vogue does for them all. Thus largeness is in some districts represented poetically enough by the one image of vastness, the ocean. A carpenter criticizes an unwieldy piece of work as "oceansly big enough." Whatever is more than enough is "oceans."

In some circles all that is agreeable or successful is expressed by "comfortable;" all that is moving or pathetic, by "cutting." Each man selects some one epithet in harmony with his own temperament to express approval. With one it may be "pride" and "proud" as the one quality to be admired in man or beast. Another finds "tidy" of as universal application. Animation in man, woman, or child is being "fierce;" to be engaging and affable is invariably to be "free." With one all puzzle and dilemma is being "stagnated," while "odd" includes all that many have to say on all varieties of temper, character, and circumstances. Some ideas must always go hand in hand, however incongruous the assimilation. Thus health and enjoyment; "She enjoys very bad health," "He j'ys fits." Who is not familiar with the phrase, constantly to be heard in passing any two persons of this in earnest conversation, "So I says," or "So I says, says I," without which it is impossible for many to introduce anything peculiarly personal and their own. Not that all this rude generalization implies any approach to rashness. On the contrary, no one is more guarded than the rustic in expressing his opinion, especially on matters of which he is cognizant. "Some folks 'ud say that was a fine beast you druv in yesterday, Ben," says the host of the Rainbow, insinuating a compliment. "And 'they wouldn't be fur wrong, John," answers the butcher in acquiescence. A favourite plum tree is disfigured with blight; the village authority is asked if it will taint the fruit. "Well," is the careful reply, "it won't do it much good." And this from an inaptitude to express shade chances, possibilities. Thus the rustic has no choice between excess and pure negation.

Under this system we see that a few hundred words will go far. Not that it is easy to arrive at any conclusion. One lays the number at a hundred, another at four or five hundred. To verify such estimates is a labour for which few have time and adequate opportunity. Tennyson's "Northern Farmer" represents a vocabulary of two hundred and sixty words or thereabouts. And there is not one word that a man of the class supposed would not be familiar with if he was able to tell a story at all, which, however, many are not. Forcible and strong-minded as the Farmer is, he never touches on the abstract or leaves the line of his own action. His view of the clerical work and office apart from tithes is comprised in his reference to the weekly sermon:—

> I never knaw'd whot meän'd but I thowt a'ad summut to saäy,
> An I thowt a said whot a owt to a said an I comed awaäy.

His contempt for his parson's learning is conveyed in an indifference to new ideas which is one cause of many a limited vocabulary:—

> Larn'd a ma' bëa. I reckons I' annot sa mooch to larn.

Supply him further with the technical terms of his calling, and we see this "Stubber of Thornaby Waste" could get along pretty well with just the words he uses to tell his tale, and never stop from a conscious difficulty in expressing himself. This is a perplexity much more vexing to women, who, because they want more words, will have them. The talking of the family is done by them; they have more varied intercourse, and they have much more need of talking for talking's sake. Also they have much less shyness in making experimental essays. It is surprising to what new uses a clever woman of this class will bend some word whose sound she has accidentally caught. We know that Hindoo ladies speak a dialect differing from their lord's in its more prolonged and liquid terminations, and something of the sort is to be observed among our rustics. There are phrases borrowed from a more intellectual source in use among the women alone. Thus a mother will point out a sickly girl as the most "casalty" of her children—a term too fine and suggestive for her husband's use. "Maximum" is another bit of feminine finery for the superlative. A ploughman will rarely struggle for expression. If he has not words to say it in, it never occurs to him that he has anything to say. He speaks in enigmas which ask an interpreter; as Mr. Trollope's brickmaker with his mysterious dictum "Dogged will do't," or Mr. Dickens's carrier with his standing proposal of marriage, "Barkis is ready." But his wife will struggle for fit utterance—a struggle issuing in singular verbal contortions, out of which she often succeeds in raising a very definite image. Thus an untaught woman wishes to convey her reverent admiration of a lady of rank married to a Dean, and conforming look and manner to her husband's calling; which she does by jumbling physical and moral qualities in strange antithesis. "A beautiful plain creature, so humble and genteel! Splendidly neat. While her maid," she adds, in intuitive knowledge of the effect of contrast, "so standing out she could hardly hold her parasol." In fact, a word is never allowed to lie idle in a woman's head from the accident of her not knowing its exact meaning. A man needs precedent for its use; she is guided by sound. She feels that it is good for something, may set off a plain tale, and gain her a hearing from her betters, as it certainly gives her importance among her equals, qualifying her as an emissary on all weighty or knotty occasions. A good woman thus endowed is commissioned to report the death of a neighbour; her taste keeps her clear of the vulgar treatment of the occasion; she is select in her terms. "Paul Johnson has departed this life. He has departed this life, but we have not broached the matter yet to the old lady (his bed-ridden wife) because it would put her about."

The fact of a small vocabulary does not necessarily imply a mean understanding, but only that thought is in abeyance till the impulse comes. There may be wit in the clod's head, "but it lies as coldly in him as fire in a flint which will not show without knocking." And stirring times perform the miracle; a wonder which set Fuller marvelling in his day, "It seemeth marvellous to me," he says, "that many mechanics (few able to read, and fewer to write their names), turning soldiers and captains in our wars, should be so soon so much improved; they seem to me to have commenced *per saltum* in their understandings. I profess, without flouting or flattery, I have much admired with what facility and fluentness, how pertinently and properly, they have expressed themselves in language which they were never born nor bred to, but have industriously acquired by talking with their betters." From which perhaps we may learn never to dispise a man for his few words, if he uses and applies what he has with discretion.

A POSER.

"Who wrote, 'who wrote, Icon Basilike?'" asked the epigrammatist who incontinently proceeded to answer his own question. We ask—and seek a reply—who is the writer of "Reuter's Express?" Right suffers no degrees of comparison, or we would say he might be righter in his expressions. Lord Carington, he tells us, disliking the inconveniences attendant on duelling, had recourse in his interview with the maligning Murray to the *baculine argumentum ad hominem*. We have no doubt that the ennobled Smith did what his nobility rendered obligatory, but will our omniscient Reuter tell us what manner of thing in English or in logic is a *baculine argumentum ad hominem.*—*Pioneer.*

CORPORAL PEAKE.

Corporal Peake will be called an "unlucky" man. Last year he would have won the Queen's Prize, but that he shot with the wrong ammunition; this year, by using a real instead of a dummy cartridge, he fired a bullet through several tents, narrowly missing many men. But it is very absurd to call this bad luck. The truth must be that the corporal is careless, and that sometimes his want of care causes serious results, sometimes not. This year he has been disqualified for his conduct—the Council acting like Mr. Pickwick as regards Winkle, and refusing to "go on" until the delinquent had given up his gun. He ought, we think, to let us all know his home and haunts. Wherever he lives must be a most desirable place to go away from at once. A gentleman who sends bullets through neighbouring tents would send them into neighbouring houses or gardens; and if he would only decide on some fixed habitation, he would soon have a house not at all overlooked, with full right of way over neighbouring and deserted gardens. He might "make a solitude and call it" Peakefield, or some other such terrible appellation. Or he might be employed in New Zealand, or the Indian "reserves" of the United States, to "clear" a new territory. He is evidently a man whose very mistakes are more formidable than other people's hits.—*Telegraph.*

A HORSE WITH ONLY ONE DEFECT.

The Russian correspondent of the *Post* writes—"A curious case has just been tried at St. Petersburg, which is already current as a stock anecdote illustrative of Russian dealing, and which at least proves that it is sometimes well to look the purchased, if not the gift, horse in the mouth. A Russian colonel recently sold one of his horses to a merchant at a very high price, intimating at the same time that he was very loth to part with it, the animal being so capable and intelligent as 'only to want a tongue in order to be perfect.' The merchant's delight at his bargain, however, was somewhat dashed by the news brought him the next day by his groom, that the horse was incapable of drinking properly, having only half a tongue. At this fatal revelation of the colonel's real meaning, his victim flew into a terrible passion, and at once laid the case before a magistrate; but the defendant maintained, amid the uproarious laughter of the entire court (including even the presiding judge himself), that he had given his customer fair warning of the defect, his words being that the horse 'only wanted a tongue to make him perfect,' and he appealed to the plaintiff himself for a confirmation of this statement, which the latter, with extreme reluctance and numerous unprintable comments, eventually gave. The magistrate pronounced that nothing could be done, and recommended that the affair should be compromised, which was accordingly done to the infinite chagrin of the victimised purchaser, and the no small profit of the enigmatical colonel."

MESSAGE FROM THE EMPEROR.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on July 12, M Rouher, Minister of State, read the following message from the Emperor:—

"By the declaration of the 28th ultimo I announced that I should submit, at the ordinary session of the Chamber, the resolutions and plans which seemed most fitting to realise the wishes of the country. However, as the Legislative Body appears desirous to learn immediately what reforms have been decided upon, I think it right to anticipate its aspirations.

"It is my firm intention to give to the powers of the Legislative Body that extension which is compatible with the fundamental bases of the Constitution.

"I now lay before you by this message the decisions which have been taken at the Council.

"The Senate will be convoked as soon as possible, to examine the following questions, viz.:

"1st. The powers to be accorded to the Legislative Body, including the right of laying down the regulations relating to its proceedings and the right of electing its bureau.

"2nd. The simplification of the mode of presenting and considering amendments.

"3rd. To make it obligatory upon the Government to submit to the Legislative Body all modifications of the tariffs in international treaties.

"4th. The voting of the budget by chapter, in order to render the control of the Legislative Body more complete.

"5th. The suppression of the incompatibility hitherto existing between the position of Deputy and the assumption of certain public functions, particularly those of Ministers.

"6th. The extension of the right of interpellation.

"The Government will also deliberate upon questions relating to the position of the Senate, and the more efficient solidarity which will be established between the Chamber and the Government; the faculty of exercising simultaneously the functions of Minister and Deputy; the presence of all the Ministers in the Chambers; the discussion of affairs of State in the Council; the establishment of a real understanding with the majority elected by the country, and the creation of all those guarantees which we seek in our common solicitude.

"I have already shown several times how much I am disposed to relinquish in the public interest certain of my prerogatives.

"The modifications which I have decided to propose constitute the natural development of those which have successively been made in the institutions of the Empire. They must at the same time leave intact the prerogatives which the people have most explicitly confided to me, and which are the essential condition of power and of the preservation of order and society."

The message was favourably received, and M. Rouher concluded the reading of it amid cries of "Long live the Emperor!"

EASTERN PRODIGIES.

(*All the Year Round.*)

Of one Eastern city, in which I lived for some time, the Turks told me that at the creation of the world Allah provided three sacksful or bags of lies, and that he appropriated two of the three to that particular place, and one to all the rest of the world. I had strong reason to believe this legend.

What the Mussulmen want in inventive power, they make up for in capacity of belief. Numerous as are the cities on the surface, more numerous still (according to them) are the cities beneath. The precise situation of most of these is unknown, but in one case it is known, and the entrance to it is visible; I have seen it, in fact.

This entrance is in the face of a mountain not many miles from the city of Ephesus. It is a flat niche, which looked to me as if some one had begun a small tunnel or driftway, and then stopped. No doubt I must be wrong. If we could get the key of the door (and that is perhaps in the keeping of some African magician), we should find it readily swing on its hinges, and the population would stream forth. Their carriages and horses, however, they could not possibly bring with them, for the door (granting an invisible door) is too low. There, within that mountain, is a vast people in a large city, with all the establishments needful for such a concourse. They are within a few feet of us. I wonder how their streets and palaces are lighted? I have been over that mountain range, but I never could find a clue to this mystery.

It is enchanted ground, however. I remember once passing there on horseback; none but my own party in sight. High above in the air, we heard the ringing of bells and of cathedral chimes, like some carillon of Flanders! It came from no fixed station; but floated up and down in the air above us. There, we clearly heard it, awakening old thoughts of our western cities, when on some Sunday or holiday, or in the summer evening, the bells cheerily rang forth from the spires. I could see no one; but I have little doubt that this sound from the subterranean city was an echo of the bells of strings of camels moving in the distance.

The city is closed; but it may yet give forth its men. In holy Ephesus, near by, did not the seven sleepers take shelter in a cave, and did they not there remain for one hundred years, when they and their dog came out, and hardly found the way to their own neighbourhood, when, what they thought had been the hurried sleep of a night, had been the long epoch of revolutions in religion, and in the state? The street boys, who mocked at them, were their great grandchildren. Old men, to whom they appeared for information and protection, were their own grandsons. Their beards had turned grey, and their dog had become decrepit; as well he might at a time of life unknown to dogs before. The citizens of Ephesus could be little surprised to see men of past ages reappear, and treated them with honour; but the sleepers found none whom they knew, of wives, or infants, late or early friends. The seven sleepers went into a convent with their dog, and, after a further lease of mortal life, were buried in holiness in their own cave, in truthful commemoration of the event.

I heard of two aged men near Mekka, who were known to many Moslem pilgrims as being six hundred years old or more. Our own grandfathers lived when George the Third was king, not a hundred years ago; but one of these sheikhs might have seen a sheikh who by like communication would have learnt from an eyewitness the events of two thousand years ago, when the memory of Alexander still was young, and before Julius fought for the empire of the East.

The British Association at its last meeting reduced by five thousand years the age of the Wellingtonia gigantea, and unlucky inquiries have also brought down the ages of the sheikhs. Those who had not been on the pilgrimage, fixed them at six hundred or eight hundred years; those who had been part of the way, said four hundred; I was afraid to inquire nearer, lest the old men should be reduced to boys, and I should lose the pleasure of the marvel.

I was told, however, by a learned Turk, that the truth of the matter was that a sheikh taking possession of the tent or abode of a famous sheikh, is known by that name, and that the ignorant multitude see in the perpetual succession of men of like name only one long-lived individual.

Often have aged and bowed men been pointed out to me as a hundred and fifty years old; but I could never get such an age proved. A Turk can always gain a few years in age by the shortness of the Turkish year.

A Turkish friend who had been in Roomelia told me that at a great fair in the Adrianople district he had seen an old Greek woman sitting at the foot of a tree, selling wares; her age, she said, was a hundred and fifty; but she pointed out her mother and grandmother and said that her great-grandmother was at home in the village, being now too infirm to attend the fair. The old women got much custom, including some from my friend, but he did not go to the village to see the eldest of the family.

People so gifted as to tenure of life, are likewise privileged as to other faculties, ubiquity not excepted. There is now, or was lately, an imam in the city of Diarbekir, who on the same day, and within an hour's time, preached in the great mosques of Diarbekir and Aleppo, two or three hundred miles apart. This was attested by merchants and others, who had known him in both places. He likewise preached simultaneously in the cities of Mosul and Diarbekir.

An African friend—who made arithmetical mistakes in many matters of mine—told me some singular tales. He informed me of men and women in his part of the world who had three eyes each: and of another population having, besides the front eyes, two behind, and a tail. These gentry were cannibals. The people were named Nya Nyas, and they had teeth filed in a saw shape, and there were Nya Nyas in Turkey.

At Constantinople, in Santa Sophia, Mahomet Ghazi, the conqueror, rode on horseback to the altar, and devoted it by the recital of the consecrated formula, to the worship of the one God of the Osmanli. The bishop who was officiating stepped into the wall, gospel in hand, and has been waiting with mitre and crozier in the wall, four hundred years, for the return of the Byzantine empire.

Alas! the Ottomans have prophets too; they came to Byzantium under holy guidance. Eyoob or Job, a follower of the prophet, himself led the first attack on those triple walls, and falling, left his body and the prophecy of the apostle, as a pledge to those who were to achieve success. By a vision granted to a holy man, all this was revealed to Mahomet, and little reck he and his successors of the bishop of the idolators. The tomb of Eyoob, surrounded by the many sepulchres of sultans and warriors, stands on its holy ground, a monument to them of divine assurance.

But for their enemies, the bishop is not the only testimony. In the monastery of Balukli, outside the doomed walls, at the moment when the last of the Constantines died like a warrior on a mountain of slain, the monks of Balukli were frying fish. And the fish, more sensible to the events of this world than the monks, jumped off the gridiron into a sacred tank, where they still live to commemorate the dread event, and keep up hope in faithful Greeks. There they may be seen on their yearly festival; and I have seen them at other times by the offering of a silver coin. They still bear the stripes of the gridiron; as any one can witness. If a few fish can live for four hundred years, why should not the shiekhs near Mekka live twice that time!

Though the underground people are hidden, their treasures are sometimes found. Treasure-finding is a recognised way of attaining to fortune. Just as every poor family in England thinks an unknown uncle may bring them sudden wealth from India, so the native, nay, the European resident, in Turkey, never knows but in his very garden the tent of some Lydian king may give way to the mattock, and deliver up its wealth of gold and jewels. Silver is seldom expected, for it is better to have gold and jewels. According to received notions, but unrecorded by history, the old kings of these countries had the peculiarity of burying with them immense masses of treasure, jars upon jars of gold. Why they did it, reason saith not; but who knows who may have the luck to find the store?

There are tales enough of these discovered hoards received as profound truth. I have seen the spots where the tombs were rifled, and I have heard the names of the finders. I know a beautiful pass, with clumps of poplars and planes, call the Kavakli Dere, or Poplar Dale, where a Hellander in the last century, is recorded by the universal popular voice to have discovered a tomb and treasure. He went back to the city, and, taking a negro slave as an assistant, gradually and steadily carried off the enormous prize. This he smuggled on board the fleet in the bay and, lest the secret should leak out, he poisoned the black before sailing; yet the full and authentic particulars seem to be just as well known as if the dead negro had revealed them. Perhaps he did, for there is no want of ghosts in the East. There was one in a well near my house that sorely troubled the neighbourhood.

Treasure adventures are not of the past only. I have been asked to join in more than one. It is always necessary to begin by buying the piece of ground in which the treasure is. I have lost more than one certain fortune by neglecting this preliminary step. One chance I lost, was very strong. The lucky discoverer had made a midnight venture on the ground, had opened a jar, and had handled costly jewels. Fearful of being discovered, he put them back again, and came post haste to me, next morning, for fifty pounds as an instalment on the land, and to get the jewels out. He did not get the fifty pounds from me, nor, I fear, from any one else; for he died some years afterwards without bequeathing gold, silver, or diamonds, to his heirs. The secret died with him.

One is not limited to gold. Luck may turn up in other ways. Statues are very good; for a small investment you may come upon a find like a Ballarat nugget; a thousand or two thousand pounds being a small sum for an English lord to pay for a statue. In my time the finds have been few, and of limited value; though fragments are being constantly turned up. One man told me he had found, in a villa in the interior, twelve statues as good as the Apollo Belvidere, and he offered me a half share of the find, on payment of a few hundred pounds down. If any statues were found, I believe they were garden images. A Turkish proprietor told me I might dig for statues or bas-reliefs on many parts of his property; and I believe him, for he was owner of the site of a city as large as Bristol or Norwich. It was, however, an inconvenient spot to transport heavy marbles from; and when it was not covered with the winter floods, it was poisonous with malaria. Such are the drawbacks, where there are real chances!

Visions beset the Levantine of cities in the interior, desolate, but with temples perfect and statuary standing. Some will tell you that they have found such places, when driven by brigands off the beaten route: cities unmarked on the maps and unnamed by the ancient geographers and historians. They could not stay, and have wished to return; but years have passed away, and their business has not yet permitted. The columns they saw were as polished as when new, and gleaming in snowy white brightness. Tombs are ever and anon said to be opened, in which lamps were found burning, which only went out when the fresh air entered. By the last flicker of such a lamp, the king whose body the light watched, visibly faded from his life-like colour, and his solid flesh and embroidered robes fell to dust.

All is fleeting, and all may perish. How sweet is the small valley, with its vines and figs and olives, its orange and citron trees yet scenting the air, its gardened houses, its lanes and hedgerows, the trickling stream and flowering shrubs! How charming yonder street—the palace, gaily painted, as a picture by itself; the free fountain next its gate speaks of the bounty of its founders, mindful of the future; the coffee-house gives shelter, in its shady balcony, to the reposing guests! All is calm, with just so much air as cools and mellows the sunshine, and leaves us to enjoy its brilliancy unwearied; yet in one moment shall all this, and all who live in it, be shaken to death and ruin; one second more of the frequent earthquake, one further strain of power, and even the fallen ruins are engulfed, the sea-wave rolls over the spot, and black floods burst forth from the chasms in the soil.

There was one spot I often passed before I knew its story. A cathedral with jingling bells sent up a huge tower aloft, and around its precincts quiet monks filled the numerous chambers. The shops had their busy occupants, and climbing vines made canopies over the narrow ways; many a traveller has marked the scene. One day, while I rested in a counting-house near there, an aged merchant told me how, in the great earthquake, his family had occupied the house at the corner of the cathedral yard. There they took refuge, and, after the first shocks, sought repose. His father, then a baby, lay on a mattress by a servant. Suddenly the ground opened, drawing in four men who lay next him, and, closing again, entombed them for ever. I seldom traversed the marble pavement but I thought what if the earth should yawn again, as of yore!

In mere wordly things, none know what eyes behold them, even in the open streets. Those veiled Turkish women wonder about observant of all, and known to none. Yon lady in a dove-coloured ferijee, whom you cannot distinguish, is perhaps a bosom confidante of your own wife. That coarse native women in crinoline, the suspicious Greek may fear to be the governor-general in person, disguised, watching evil-doers. He who ventures forth at night does so at the risk of encountering Haroun Alraschid and his attendant, Mesrour; and if he stop at home they may be listening under his windows. An Armenian may be scared to death by an unknown soap-vendor, who follows him about, pressing soap and conversation on him, and whom he believes to be the Sultan Caliph of Islam so arrayed, or the Grand Vizier.

What seems and is not, or what is, who knows—in the East? Philosophy and theology flourish on the borders between the real and the imaginary. The power of magic comes to relieve unsettled minds and to reassure the vulgar, who are more numerous than the select, if there be any select, who believe not in magic and its kindred sciences. Islam could not conquer magic; it only consecrated its power and furnished it with new means of incantation. The magi of the East are defunct, but the magician of Africa, the Moor, the Maghreli, rules with traditional might, adapts the science, and weaves the cuneiform characters of Babylon into his weird alphabet. All Islam confirms the power of magic. What the magician does to find stolen napkins or bring back lost lovers, the dervish acknowledges as potent to expel disease and restore life. The great name of God may be written in wondrous shapes. Here, such an emblem protects a house from fire; there, in a tablet it shields the tailor from the temptations of dishonesty. It is over the doorway of the mosque and the shop of the magician. The magician is not now so favoured as of old, but his shop is sometimes to be seen, with specimens in the windows of white and holy charms, horoscopes, tables of magic letters and magic squares, ineffable names. I remember one fellow's shop, and he had a talking parrot hanging over the door. An incredulous passenger remarked to me that the parrot was cleverer than the magician; but the magician drove an excellent trade.

In warding off evil, securing fickle love, promising children, curing sickness, and discovering theft, the talisman-dealer, the magician, and the astrologer, yet thrive throughout the East. The gipsy is a missionary to be found in every house. There is nothing too impossible for credulity. A modern conjuror drew five francs a head from a large community by sending round his carte-de-visite, representing him with his head at his feet. An intelligent audience of educated persons was highly indignant that this part of the performance did not come off.

One marvel I have read in a veracious book: to wit, that the heads of beheaded ladies and slaves are to be seen floating down the Bosphorus in hampers daily, wherefore people are not allowed to catch fish, and are afraid to eat fish. I have eaten fish and seen hampers, but I never had the good luck to see a hamper of ladies' heads, or to meet with any one who had. One head would raise a mob of the women of Constantinople.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed Capital	£3,200,000
Paid up Capital	3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

Head Office—Paris.

Agencies at

London.
Lyons, Marseilles and Nantes (France).
Bourbon (Reunion).
Calcutta.
Saigon.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.

London Bankers.

The Union Bank of London, and Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Son.

Agents in Scotland.—National Bank of Scotland.

Agents in Ireland. { The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Current Deposits.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any further information as to rules of business, may be had on application to the Manager.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th February 1868.

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The above Company are PREPARED to ACCEPT RISKS on ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE at REDUCED RATES from this day.—Apply to the

LONDON, ASIATIC and AMERICAN COMPANY, Limited,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th July, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Registered Capital—One Million Sterling.
Paid-up Capital—One Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Reserve Fund—Forty Thousand Pounds.

Head Office—MELBOURNE.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents are prepared to grant Policies of Marine Insurance.

J. N. WADIA'S SONS & Co.

No. 5, Bora Bazaar Street, Bombay, 19th June, 1869.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

Life Branch.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE and LIFE.

Head Office—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

Capital—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

Trustees.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

Directors.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.

Deputy Chairmen—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
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Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hick[illegible]
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
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Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
Sub-Manager—Thomas Walton Thomson.
Bankers—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.
Auditors.—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.
Physicians—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, for FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE ASSURANCES.

Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.
Head Office—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq., Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq., Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

Life Department.

This Corporation has granted Assurance on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

East Indian Rates for Civilians.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively. One year.			Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	33	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	8	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	0
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

Fire Department.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

Marine Department.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents London Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

—Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—Invested Capital Rupees 8,237,000, of which Fifty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.

A. Hay, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.
E. Morris, Esq.
H. G. Dunlop, Esq.
and
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.

Agents.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Remington, Hore and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were... ... ... £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

INSURANCES.

CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.

—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON, and COMPANY,

No. 25 Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

(On account of the concerned)

On Friday, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie

A quantity of bales and cases of piece goods and bales of twist.

Agents for the Art Union of Glasgow. A subscription of one guinea or Rs. 10-8 constitutes membership for one year. Prospectus for the next drawing in March 1870, to be had on application.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1869.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey piece goods, such as shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, mulls, &c., a lot of kerosine oil table lamps of assorted patterns, chimnies, globes, iron bedsteads, panorama balls, &c., &c.

Also, on account of the concerned—

An 8 day clock by French, Royal Exchange, London.

An open-faced gold watch by James McCabe, London, in morocco case (No. 03172).

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Pale sherry and Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

Byculla, Parell Road, next to the Jewish Synagogue.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will hold their usual weekly sale when they will submit for sale blackwood and other furniture, pictures in gilt frames, crockery ware, panorama balls, a white and brown dinner and breakfast set, lamps, sofa carpets, English half boots, ladies' muslin gowns.

At 4 P. M.

Any carriages and horses offering.

SALE of VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, an English Built Dog Cart, with Horse and Harness complete, at "Elphinstone Lodge," Chinchpoogly.

On Thursday, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction at his residence at "Elphinstone Lodge," Chinchpoogly, the valuable household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, &c., of L. A Watkins, Esq. changing his residence.

At 2 P.M.

An English-built dog cart by McNaught and Smith, with a horse and harness complete.

A fine milk goat with kids, an English pig, &c.

Full particulars hereafter.

No catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable machinery and gear being the remainder property of the George the III. Jute and Wool Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, (in liquidation), by order of the Liquidator, at the Carnac Bunder.

On Friday, the 20th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at Carnac Bunder, the undermentioned machinery and gears landed ex Rathfern and Lancashire, viz., pedestals and caps, brass steps for do., bolts and washers, gutters, girders, beams, bevil wheels, wrought iron shafts, polished couplings, pillar bottoms and tops, improved metallic air pump buckets, polished drums, &c., &c.

Also, at the Ackbar Press at Mandavie,

One travelling crane.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1869.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE of SUPERIOR TEAK LOGS, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, &c.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction on the Mazagon Reclamation Company's Basin (Darookhana.)

About 100 Logs 1st class Teak.
do. 6 ,, 2nd ,, do.
50 tons Teak Scantling of size, viz.
[illegible] 6, 5 by 5, 4 by 4, 3 by 3, 4 by 3, 5 by 3, 5 by 4, [illegible] 4, 6 by 3, 6 by 4, and 6 by 5.
[illegible] Boards 76, 10 by ¾.
Also the following Timber on account of the first purchasers—
1 Tricumjee Vyah.
2 Ally Jewa.
3 Babajee Gopall.
Several Lots of superior Logs, Scantlings and Boards, &c.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 17th instant, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms:—

17 bales grey shirtings.
10 do. do. T. cloth.
8 do. do. madapollams.
3 cases white jaconets.
3 do. T. red cambric.
5 do. grey and white dhotees.

AUCTION SALE of GOODS SAVED from the WRECKED SHIP BUCENTAUR.

(On account of the concerned.)

To-morrow, Friday, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, where the goods now lie

A quantity of bales and cases of piece goods and bales of twist, &c.

Several bales of piece goods and twist.

Cases of piece goods, loose piece goods and twist, &c.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 14th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

The property of a Club.

A large quantity of valuable books.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

This day, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property viz.:—All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land or ground (whereof one Ramabaee, wife of Mahomed Hajee Esmael is Fazendar), with a messuage, tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in Memon Wadda, or Nagdavie Cross Lane, in the island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Jan Mahomed Khan Mahomed, on the west by the property of Mahomed Hoosein bin Mahomed Syed Rogay, on the north by the property of Mahomed Dossa, and on the south by the aforesaid Memon Wadda or Nagdavie Cross Lane, and assessed under No. 45.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Mr. John S. Hurrell, solicitor for the vendors, or the Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE of office furniture, firstrate safes, &c., at Elphinstone Circle.

This day, Thursday, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the abovementioned place, the office furniture, firstrate safes, &c., the property of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited), the same comprises blackwood writing tables with 4 and 9 drawers, arm-chairs, English stationery cases and inkstands, brass letter scales with weights, handsomely carved blackwood and teakwood folding and partition screens, round-backed office chairs, American eight-day clocks, hanging punkhas, charts, coir mats and rugs, a large shroff's scale with weights from 1 to 20 ozs. by H. Wood, a ditto ditto with weights from 1 to 200 tolas, a circular table, sepoy benches, a firstrate extra large-size strong room moveable safe, 5 feet broad, 6½ feet high, and 6 feet deep, by Charles Chubb, a ditto fire-proof chest by John Lord & Co., a ditto Milner's patent fire-resisting ditto, book presses, &c.

Also, at the same time and place,

The remainder of the lease of the offices at present in the occupation of the Bank.

The property will be on view from Tuesday, the 10th inst.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and costly household furniture, plated glass, and porcelainware, a splendid piano, argand chandeliers, a first-rate 8 days' clock by James McCabe, carriage, &c., at Gamdavie Road.

On Monday, the 16th instant, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at their residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and costly household furniture, &c., the property of Rev. J. Taylor and Captain Lemon, the same comprises rich cut glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast and dessert services, best platedware such as a set of dish covers containing hotwater, curry dishes, cruet, egg, pickle and liquor frames, tea sets, waiters, breadbaskets, a set of spoons and forks for 12 persons, a mahogany case containing dessert knives and forks, double and single-branch table candlesticks, cutlery by Mapin Brothers, a first-rate double-barrelled gun in case by William Murdoch; a do. do. in leather case by Hollis and Co., &c., handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 14 persons, a set of camp do. in 4 pieces, sideboard, whatnots, dining room chairs, circular, pier oval and sofa tables, with and without marble tops, extra large size sofas, and conversation couches, a centre ottoman consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, easy, drawing-room, and rocking chairs, handsome and velvet pile carpets and rugs, a first-rate full-toned English rosewood, square piano by Winchester & Co., plated three and single light hanging argand lamps, a first-rate correct going 8 days' clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, plated double-branched wall shades, handsome vases and table ornaments, a mahogany bagatelle table on stand, hat-stand, handsome carved four-post bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, wardrobe, clothes presses, a camphorwood chest of drawer, toilet and cheval glasses, light bed-room chairs, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M.

A English-built park phaeton.

Sets of plated mounted double and single harness.

A gentlemen's hunting and ladies' side saddles, &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

By the instructions of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Jaina Khojan, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, to be held on the respective premises, the properties, Lot, No. 1 and 2 hereinafter described. Lot No. 1 to be put up for sale on Monday, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., and Lot No. 2 on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at 4 P.M.:

Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, or oart, surrounded by a wall called or known by the name of Khutturwaddy, together with all sorts of trees growing thereon, together with a bungalow and outhouses, and a range or chawl of buildings consisting of 9 compartments, standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Moogbhat Lane, or commonly called Candawaddy, being in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, in the town of Bombay, admeasuring 4,850 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 679, and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 32, 35, 36, and 37, and bounded on the east by Cross Candawaddy Street, on the west by the oart of Shree Jeevunjee Maharaj, on the north partly by the oart of Babooji Ramjee and partly by the oart of Canjee Khetsee, and on the south by the said Moogbhat Lane.

Lot No. 2—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house, consisting of two compartments, standing thereon, situate on the east side of the Golla Lane, or commonly called Golevar Lane, being in the sub-district of Fort, in the town of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 126 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 660, and in the books of the Collector of House Assessment under No. 8, and bounded on the east by the property lately belonging to Jeevibai, widow of Madoo Sooden Camat, deceased, on the west by the said Golla Lane, on the north by the property of Ookerda Doongersy, and on the south by the property of Pallonjee Pestonjee Mistry.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Pestonjee Dinshaw, Solicitor, at his Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One very handsome English patent buggy suitable to all sizes of horses.

Cane and Company's Patent freezing machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of Ice.

Bombay, 12th August, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—London, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.